REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,267.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance .....Rs. 42
Half Year „ ..... „ 24
Three Months „ ..... „ 14
One Month „ ..... „ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do	„ 2	8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fifteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander C. Reasman, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 30th May 1872, at 4 P.M.

Leave Bombay ... May 1872.		Leave Tuticorin ... June 1872.	
„ Ratnagherry* ...	31	„ Colombo ...	8
„ Vingorla ... do	31	„ Galle ...	9
„ Goa ...	1	„ Negapatam ...	12
„ Mangalore* ...	2	„ Madras ...	14
„ Cannanore* ...	3	„ Coconada ...	16
„ Tellicherry* ...	3	„ Visagapatam ...	17
„ Calicut* ...	4	„ Bimlipatam ...	17
„ Beypore* ...	4	„ Gopaulpore ...	18
„ Cochin* ...	5	„ False Point ...	19
„ Allepey* ...	6	Arrive CALCUTTA ...	21

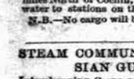
During the South West Monsoon, viz. from 18th May 1872, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin and Allepey. The Steamers, however, will call at these ports weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal six miles North of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

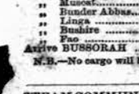
The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th May 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY ... May 1872.		Leave BUSSORAH ... June 1872.	
Arrive Kurrachee ...	27	„ Fao ...	12
„ Guadur ...	29	„ Bushire ...	14
„ Muscat ...	31	„ Lingah ...	17
„ Bunder Abbas ...	June 2	„ Bunder Abbas ...	18
„ Linga ...	4	„ Muscat ...	20
„ Bushire ...	6	„ Guadur ...	22
„ Fao ...	8	Leave Kurrachee ...	24
Arrive BUSSORAH ...	9	Arrive BOMBAY ...	28

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer for Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY commencing from the 29th May 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam-ship PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 25th May, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamer.		Up Steamer.	
Leave BOMBAY ...	Saturday.	Leave COCHIN ...	Friday.
„ Ratnagherry ...	Monday.	„ Beypore ...	Saturday.
„ Vingorla ...	do	„ Calicut ...	do.
„ Goa ...	Monday.	„ Tellicherry ...	Sunday.
„ Cannanore ...	do.	„ Cannanore ...	do.
„ Mangalore ...	Tuesday.	„ Mangalore ...	Monday.
„ Cannanore ...	Wednesday	„ Carwar ...	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry ...	do.	„ Goa ...	do.
„ Calicut ...	do.	„ Vingorla ...	do.
„ Beypore ...	do.	„ Ratnagherry ...	Wednesday.
Arrive COCHIN ...	Thursday.	Arrive BOMBAY ...	Thursday.

For Freight and Passage apply to

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Meadow Street.

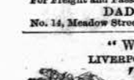
"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. OTHELLO will be despatched positively on SUNDAY MORNING, the 26th May. Passengers should be on board on SATURDAY evening.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 5TH JUNE.



THE fine new Screw Steamer ST. GEORGE, Captain J. Harwood, will sail as above. She has excellent accommodation for a few first-class Passengers.

FARES TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500 } Excluding Li-
Ditto SUEZ ..... „ 300 } quors.

Apply to

KING & Co.,
Agents, s.s. St. George.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The next Steamers from Bombay will be the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about 10TH JUNE. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER SPHINX.

	Cabin.		Deck with Food.
To Trieste ...	£40	.....	£19- 0
To Port Said ...	£30	.....	£14- 0
To Suez ...	£28	.....	£13- 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, fees and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess 64 per Ton is charged.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 19, Meadow Street, 15th May 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden ...	£23	£15	...	£6
Suez ...	36	22	...	8
Port Said ...	38	24	...	9
Alexandria ...	39	25	...	9-10
Messina ...	50	34	...	14
Naples ...	50	34	...	14
Leghorn ...	50	34	...	14
Genoa ...	50	34	...	14
Marseilles (transhipment 25 Genoa) ...	52	35	...	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1ST JUNE 1872.
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1ST JULY 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship CITY of NANKIN, from the Clyde, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when, on payment of Freight, Orders will be granted for delivery of their Goods at the Bunders.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd May 1872.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 27th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons, and 650 H.P.) Captain A. Parkes, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 3rd June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 tons and 300 H.P.) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon on Friday, the 31st May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. Corbin, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 29th May.

Passengers for the Continent will proceed from Egypt by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company to Brindisi and Venice.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool, via Suez Canal ...	1st Class	Rs.	500
Do. do. ...	2nd	„	350
To Suez ...	1st	„	350
Do. do. ...	2nd	„	225
To Venice, including Railway Fare through Egypt ...	1st	„	505
Do. do. do. ...	2nd	„	335
To Paris ...	1st	„	551
Do. do. do. ...	2nd	„	390

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 15th April 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS via BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Mazagon, near Her Majesty's Dockyard.

Notice is hereby given, that Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of May 1872, at 3 P.M., the undermentioned property under the Power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage of the 24th August 1869, executed by Byramjee Framjee Haiwai, Administrator of the estate and effects of Framjee Nowrojee Haiwai.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Dyson as a monthly tenant, and the newly-built block of 3 compartments and out-houses standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 2165 square yards, be the same little more or less, and situate, lying and being at Nowghur in Mazagon near Her the registration sub-district of Mazagon and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the north partly formerly by the property of Jewaji Balloo, and now by the property of Hormusji Pesker, and partly formerly by the sea and now by the Government vacant ground, on or towards the south partly formerly by the properties of Sunda Dadoo, Bapoo Jowanji, and Bhasker Dhackji, and now by the properties of Colloo Mungul Ragoo, Parsee Nowroji Hormusjee, and Colee Mahdoo Goolab, and partly by the Government vacant ground, on or towards the west formerly by the sea and now by the Government vacant ground, and on or towards the west by a public road, called the Coppersmith's Street Road, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 179, 180, and 181.

For condition of sale and further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No. 50, Graham's building, Fort.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,
Solicitors for Mr. Scrabjee Cowasjee Mistry, the Mortgagee.

DESIRABLE SITES FOR BUNGALOWS IN POONA.

TO LAND INVESTORS.

To be sold, that portion of ground lying on the bank of the MOOLA MOOTA, one mile from the G. I. P. Railway Station of the city of POONA.

The land is bounded on the east by the river, the descent to which is by a magnificent flight of steps or GHAT constructed of durable hewn stone, and this, together with the irrigational works, were executed at the same time by the late proprietor at a cost of Rs. 50,000. The adjacent properties and bungalows are those of DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT and EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE COLABAWALLA, Esqs., &c. &c., the river side being here studded with many villas. About a stone's throw from this land is situated the ENGINEERING COLLEGE. The property is divided into four Lots : Nos. 2 and 3 portions are intersected by the BOMBAY and POONA RAILWAY : No. 1, which consists of 3 acres and 24 goonthas, affords a splendid site for the villa of a wealthy native or a Government office, and may ultimately be required for the railway or other purposes. The greater part of the ground is under cultivation, and the soil is adapted for the growth of the usual Indian products.

Sealed Offers may be sent in on or before 31st May 1872 to Mr. THOMAS CRAWFORD, Auctioneer, Bombay.

The following are the particulars of the various plots which will be sold separately :—

LOT No. 1.

Situated near the village of Bhamboorday Talooka Havelly, Zillah Poona, is registered in the books of the Collector of Poona under No. 32. It contains by admeasurement 3 acres and 24 goonthas, and is bounded as follows, viz. :—

On the east by the river and Borahs' garden, on the west by the high road, on the south by the property of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esq., and on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.

LOT No. 2.

Registered under No. 173, contains by admeasurement 4 acres and 22 goonthas, and is bounded as follows :—

On the east by the rail road, on the west by the road to Kirkee, on the south by the properties of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esq., and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., and on the north by the property of Rajaram Sheevalay.

LOT No. 3.

Registered under No. 7, contains by admeasurement 3 acres and 5 goonthas, and is bounded as follows :—

On the east and west by the High Road, on the south by the property of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esq., and on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.

LOT No. 4.

Registered under No. 10, contains by admeasurement 37 goonthas, and is bounded as follows :—

On the east by the High Road, on the west by the rail road, on the north by the properties of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esqs., and on the south by the High Road, and the property of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esq.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Medoc St. Julien and Lormont Clarets, price Rs. 10, 10 and 12 respectively per dozen. Moet and Chandon's Champagne, quarts Rs. 30. An Addis' Patent Tongs, nearly new, price Rs. 250.

A nice pucka-built Bungalow furnished or unfurnished in Civil Lines, Poona.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1872.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

IN view of the approaching hot season D. S. KEMP & Co. strongly recommend all with whom personal comfort is an object, to use the above refreshing and stimulating HAIR DOUCHE. It invariably arrests the loss of Hair, and imparts a delicious and lasting feeling of coolness to the head.

Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Works, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common Paint.

Can be easily applied by any person requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.
Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR

THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.

Particulars on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

BEST INDIA RUBBER SUITS.

BLACK.

COAT ...	Rs.	11 8
LEGGINGS ...	...	3 8
CAP WITH CURTAIN ...	...	2 8
SUIT COMPLETE ...	...	15 0

WHITE.

COAT ...	...	12 8
LEGGINGS ...	...	4 8
CAP WITH CURTAIN ...	...	3 8
SUIT COMPLETE ...	...	18 0

VERY STRONG AND EXTRA STOUT WHITE SUITS FOR ABROAD SHIPS WEAR, &c.

COAT ...	...	17 0
LEGGINGS ...	...	5 8
CAP WITH CURTAIN ...	...	3 8
SUIT COMPLETE ...	...	22 8

Exclusive of Wines.

GENTLEMEN WHOSE OCCUPATION NECESSITATES THEIR BEING CONSTANTLY EXPOSED DURING THE MONSOON WILL FIND THE ABOVE INVALUABLE.

GOLOSHES AND BOOTS.

INDIA RUBBER OVER SHOES for Ladies and Gentlemen and Children. Price from ...	1 0 to	3 0
INDIA RUBBER BOOTS, half way up the leg ...	...	10 8
„ „ „ just below the knee ...	...	12 8
„ „ „ just below the knee, lined ...		15 0
„ „ TOP BOOTS to cover knee ...	...	17 8
„ „ „ with contributions to thigh		17 8

RIDING LEGGINGS,

WATERPROOFED CANVAS AND LEATHER.

BLACK LEATHER, 13 inches long, spring sides ...	...	3 8
„ „ 16 „ „ ...	...	5 0
„ „ 17 „ „ ...	...	5 8

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

WATERPROOF TWEED SHREWSBURY CLOAKS, neatly touching the ground. Price 8-8 to	10-8, 15
SEPOY AND GHORAWALLAS' American Cloth Cloak and Pugree Cover in Black, Chocolate, or Green ...	... 4 8
COACHMAN'S COATS, PYJAMAS AND PUGREES, Covers, in Black, Chocolate or Green... ...	... 10 0

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,

9 & 10 CHURCH GATE STREET, and 21 & 22 RAMPART ROW,

(*Late of Hummum Street,*)

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on TUESDAY, the 4th June 1872, and the days following, a quantity of SERVICEABLE and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Booms, Masts, Yards, Old Brass, Copper, Iron and Lead, Compasses, Artificial Horizons, Tanks Iron, Mess Kits and Coal Dust, &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE,
Lieutenant, late I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 23rd May 1872.

NOTICE.—NEW SIEMENS'S WATER METERS are now available and can be had from the Municipal Stores on application to the Undersigned or the Controller of Municipal Accounts at the prices noted below :—

½ inch ...	Rs.	45	3 inch ... Rs. 200
1 inch ...	„	65	4 inch ... „ 250
2 inch ...	„	130	5 inch ... „ 350

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, Assoc. Inst. C.E.,
Acting Exec. Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, Exec. Engr's Office, 23rd May 1872.

AMERICAN BALDWIN APPLES on SALE at Tudor Company's Ice House, by the barrel or dozen.

C. D. BARSTOW, Agent.

BISCUITS,

BY ALEXANDER ROBB & Co.

Infant's Nursery.
Tops and Bottoms.
Rusks.
Albert.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

HORSES.

Kemp's Strengthening Powders are excellent for restoring vigour and condition during hot weather.

PER PACKET Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

Argand and Argyle TABLE LAMPS;

with

bronzed, or richly cut-glass, pedestals ;

a handsome selection just landed, at each Rs. 18, 20, 22-8, 24, 25, 27, 30, 34, 36, 38, 40, 45, 48, 50, 56, 60, 64 and 70.

Girandoles ;

three light with lustres,

at each
Rs. 50, 54, 56, and 60.

Pendent Hall Lamps ;

at each
Rs. 10-8, 12, 13-8, 15, 27, 30, and 34.

Pendent Argand and Argyle Lamps ;

at each
Rs. 30, 34, 36, 40, 43, 48, 50, and 56.

Kerosine Oil Lamps ;

at each
Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 27, 30, 36, 40, 45, and 50.

Lanterns,

ANCHOR, BULL'S-EYE, CABIN, CAMP, CANDLE, RAILWAY, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The Guide may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The S.S. ORISSA from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. CANDIA, from Southampton, 25th April 1872.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. CEYLON, from Southampton, 18th April 1872.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—PARTIES having CLAIMS against the above Company will please send the same as soon as possible to the Undersigned for adjustment.

A. VIEGAS,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 22nd May 1872.

NOTICES.

FARM OF MUNICIPAL TOLLS AND TAXES, AHMEDABAD, FROM 1ST JULY 1872 TO 31ST MARCH 1873.

TENDERS will be received for the above, up to the 14th June 1872, by the Undersigned.

2. The particulars on application to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Municipality.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of, nor does the Municipality bind itself to accept, any tender.

W. R. PRATT,
President Municipal Fund Committee.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

REDUCED RATES.

DURING the Monsoon months a greatly REDUCED SCALE of CHARGES for BOARD and LODGING will be OFFERED to PARTIES taking Apartments by the Month or for a specified TERM.

W. MAULE, Manager.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of May 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Motion to rescind the Resolution of the Bench passed on the 12th April last, and re-consider and re-adjust the salaries and allowances of the Municipal Officers and Establishments item by item, as heretofore.

2. Letter from Messrs. J. M. Maclean and Narayan Vasudeojee, giving notice that they would propose—"That Government be respectfully requested to appoint Dr. Hewlett Acting Municipal Commissioner in Mr. Hope's place under the supervision of a Committee of the Bench of Justices until the new Municipal Bill is passed, it being understood that while Dr. Hewlett holds the office of Commissioner he shall also continue to do the duties of Health Officer."

3. Letter from Mr. C. Forjett, dated 23rd February last, submitting his application for the Office of Municipal Commissioner, with a view that the Bench would recommend him to Government if they thought him competent to assume the duties of that post.

4. Letter from Dr. R. A. Dallas, dated 8th May, giving notice that he would move,—"that the resolution that a sum of Rs. 3,000 be sanctioned for providing a Laboratory to enable the Health Officer to carry out the analyses of air, food, soil and water, passed at the Meeting of the Justices held on the 7th instant, be rescinded."

5. Letter from H. Maxwell, Esq., resigning his appointment as member of the Finance Committee.

6. Letter from Government, No. 1350, forwarding a letter addressed by them to the Collector of Tanna, requesting him to hand over the requisite land to the Municipal Commissioner for the Dockyard scheme.

7. Letter from Government, No. 1557, forwarding Government Resolution sanctioning the six months' leave to Captain Tulloch.

8. Letter from Dr. Bird, Surgeon, praying that the Municipal Offices will be pleased to remit in his case the taxes levied on the house hired by him for a female school, and the Municipal Commissioner's report thereon.

9. Letter from Mr. E. Le Blanc, dated 22nd April last, giving notice, on behalf of the Bandora Committee, of their intention to oppose the action of the Municipality of carrying on the works to remove the town sweepings to Bandora.

10. Letter from Messrs. Nicol and Co., dated 24th April last, forwarding copy of a letter from Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co., confirming the telegram referred to therein.

11. Petition from Messrs. Toreswallah Vittoo, praying that he, having suffered considerable loss in cultivating the municipal ground at Coorla and Sewree during the past year, owing to the scanty fall of rain, should be given back Rs. 2,000 out of the amount paid by him to purchase the right for that purpose.

12. Letter from Hurry Bhaiee and others, stating that the transfer of the collection of Town Duties from the Custom Authorities to the Traffic Manager of Bunders has resulted in much good to the merchants.

13. Petition from Hajee Chota Peer Mahomed and others, inhabitants of Don Tar, complaining of the bad state of the road, and the absence of gas light in their street.

14. Municipal Commissioner's Report, No. 2890, forwarding copy of a letter from the Executive Engineer regarding sanction to the levy of a fee for permission to raise stories of house.

15. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 2137, submitting, in accordance with section 32 of the Municipal Act, tabulated statement of contracts entered into by him.

16. Petition of Mr. Coon, dated 26th March, submitting his claim for the balance of his salary for the month of April 1871, and the Municipal Commissioner's report thereon.

17. The Municipal Commissioner will apply for the sanction of the Justices to certain Bye-Laws and Table of Fees.

18. Papers forwarded by the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of a reference from Government as to the addition laid which the Municipality may be able to give to the Vaccination Department.

19. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 3129, forwarding for the information of the Justices copy of a letter addressed by him to the Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker on the subject of a new Municipal Act.

In case the Resolution for reconsidering the Scale of Salaries is carried, Colonel Ballard will move,—"That the Meeting proceed to fix the Salaries for the year."

Letter from Government No. 2090, stating that His Excellency the Governor in Council has appointed Mr. J. B. Peile, to act as Municipal Commissioner vice Mr. T. C. Hope, proceeding on leave.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 18th May 1872.

TO

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

FOR SALE,

A BRADFORD'S PATENT WASHING, WRINGING, MANGLING MACHINE, fitted to be driven either by Steam or Hand. This Machine will wash, wring, and mangle 50 pieces of Linen in 20 minutes without any wear or tear whatsoever.

Apply at THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, where one of the Machines may be seen working daily.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

EX MIRZAPORE.

PRIME YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
CHESHIRE CHEESE.
CHEDDAR CHEESE.

ALL THE ABOVE ARE CUT AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,

SURGEON DENTIST,

(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, 22, Rampart Row, Fort, adjoining the Post Office, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, availing himself of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well-known Gentleman to take over his Practice.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE,
REAR OF No. 4, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

VIRGINIA HONEY DEW TOBACCO.

This is the same quality of Tobacco which Tudor Company has imported for the past twenty years, and which has given universal satisfaction.

Indents from H. M.'s Troops promptly attended to.

PATENT TOBACCO CUTTERS.

Easily regulated to cut any Tobacco into any size wanted, from the thickness of a sheet of paper to 4 inches.

KEROSINE OIL, OF THE BEST QUALITY.

PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS.

Heavily plated on white metal and elegantly chased, entirely free from anything poisonous or injurious, and sharp strokes with pieces of Ice will make no impression upon them. No household in India is complete without one.

AMERICAN ASH OARS, from 12 to 16 FEET LONG.

The above articles WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

Cheaper Edition. Just published. Price, Rs. 7-8.

WILD MEN AND WILD BEASTS,

SCENES IN CAMP AND JUNGLE,

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL GORDON CUMMING.

ILLUSTRATED BY COL. BAIGRIE AND OTHERS.

*** *A small number of the original edition with all the Sepia drawings has also been reprinted, copies of which can be had at Rs. 16. Orders by Post should specify the edition required.*

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH MAY.
FAREWELL BENEFIT
AND
LAST APPEARANCE OF
MR. BENNEE AND MISS FANNY RAYNOR.
A GREAT TREAT!
A GREAT TREAT!

SENSATION!
SENSATION!

Production of the great Sensation Drama, by Tom Taylor, and acted at the Olympic Theatre, London, for over 500 consecutive nights, to crowded and delighted audiences.

THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

KINDLY ASSISTED BY GENTLEMEN OF THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE PROGRAMMES.

Box Plan at Soundy & Co.'s.

CONTINENTAL STATE LOAN AND PREMIUM PRIZE AGENCY.

Office—No. 1, OAK LANE, FORT,
(Near the Agra Bank, Limited.)
BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have always on hand BONDS and SHARES of the various German and other State Loans payable to bearer and without further liability. They are excellent and safe investments. While offering the most splendid chances of obtaining a large Fortune in the shape of a Capital Prize, they *must* even, if not so fortunate, eventually be drawn with a smaller one, being about the value of the investment, which therefore never is lost. Moreover, some of the Bonds in addition bear interest.

VAS & Co.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Chamber,—to receive the Report of the Committee on the questions of the improvement of the Elphinstone Property, and the formation of a Port Trust, and to pass such Resolutions in reference thereto, as may be considered expedient.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 23rd May 1872.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK, will be CLOSED on account of the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th May 1872.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on account of the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th instant.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. P. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Bank of Bombay and Colaba land shares weak and other shares steady. Government Paper firmer.

SMITH, EDWARDS AND CO.'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL STREET, Liverpool, 30th April 1872.

THE past month has been unusually devoid of incident, the fluctuations of price insignificant, and we close at exactly the same rates as we opened.

Our last report left the market in a quiet state, with middling uplands 11d to 11¼d and fair Dhollerah 8d per lb; but a better feeling sprang up in the beginning of April. Business revived in Manchester after a long period of stagnation, partly in consequence of better accounts from the East, and a considerable clearance of stocks took place, which brought spinners more largely into our market. A rather unexpected rise in the Bank rate took place, first to 3½ and then to 4 per cent, but it had little or no effect on business, and the tone of our market was pretty strong up till the middle of the month, and prices hardened ¼d per lb. notwithstanding a heavy import, which carried the stock over 300,000 bales: the business in Manchester then subsided, and our market relapsed into a dull, stupid state, which has continued till the end of the month, and the slight advance gained early in the month has been lost, and we close quietly, though with rather a steadier feeling in the last day or two at 11 1/16d for middling Uplands on the spot, and 8d for fair Dhollerah.

In Manchester a considerable clearance of stocks took place early in the month, at very low prices, leaving a heavy loss to manufacturers, and this gave, for a time, a stronger appearance to that market; but there was no substantial improvement, and a very dull spell has since occurred, which has brought back matters to the state they occupied at the beginning of the month. The long continued depression in the cloth department is now reacting on yarns, and these are becoming much more difficult of sale, and we hear of considerable stocks accumulating in some quarters, which is quite a novel feature, as for the last two years yarn has been almost always pre-engaged. There is no doubt that the general state of trade in the cotton districts is now very unsatisfactory, and there is, unhappily, no prospect of early amelioration. The markets of the world are fully supplied by the large production of last year; and though we do not consider them to be—strictly speaking—glutted, yet they cannot take off goods freely at prices above the average of last year.

There was some improvement in the Eastern Markets, especially Calcutta, about the beginning of the month, which gave rise to a more hopeful feeling in Manchester, but it has since subsided; and a very heavy fall in Indian Exchange has occurred, say about 4 per cent, which seriously lessens the returns from the sale of goods, and leaves matters in as bad a state as ever to the Manchester merchant and consignor. There is still, however, a good volume of business passing for the "home trade," and we see no sign of the consumption of cotton being reduced materially through short time; a moderate number of looms are unemployed, but very few spindles as far as we know, and the loss on yarn would need to be greater before spinning machinery was stopped to any great extent. The fine departments of the trade are still the best, and the numbers spun from Egyptian cotton continue in excellent demand; the worst department is 23's twist, which is affected by the reduction in the make of India shirtings, into which this yarn enters largely.

The position of the Money Market has lately engaged more attention, owing to the rather sudden rise of the Bank rate from 3 to 4 per cent. Though for the moment there is increased ease again, the impression gains ground that higher rates will be witnessed before the end of the year. The great activity of trade everywhere is at last telling upon the unemployed capital of the country, and the large number of new schemes put forward causes some anxiety for the future. We do not think, however, that very much capital is as yet absorbed by these new projects, and the commercial state of the country is very sound, so that we do not apprehend much inconvenience from home demands; but there is some danger that a speedy attempt may be made to liquidate the remainder of the French indemnity, and that could hardly happen without temporary disturbance of the Money Market. There have been signs lately of uneasy relations between the French and German Governments, and it is thought that M. Thiers will seek to obtain the evacuation of the occupied provinces by paying off the 3 milliards as soon as possible.

The prospects of our market have not altered in any appreciable degree since our last issue. The question of supply from America is practically settled, as it is clear that the crop—all told—cannot vary much from three millions, while the receipts in Bombay are falling off, as was generally reported, owing mainly to the fact that the crops have been delivered earlier than last year. The excess of shipments from Bombay is now 161,000 bales, but, as for some weeks the receipts have been 20,000 to 25,000 bales below the corresponding week of last year, it is probable that this excess will be wiped off by the 1st July. From the other ports of India a full supply is still coming forward, and the stocks of East India now held in Europe show a heavy excess compared with last year. When we confine our attention to the supply of American cotton, the position of our market looks very strong, for the difficulty seems nearly as great as ever to tide over the period of scarcity before next crop arrives, but when we take the total supply of cotton into account, it is hard to believe in any real scarcity, for the amount visible, taking everything into consideration, still shows 150,000 bales more than last year, whereas prices of American cotton are 4d and Surats 2½d higher than at this time last year! The real problem, as we before observed, is how to get spinners off American and on to Surats, and this process is being brought about very tardily. We still estimate the consumption of American cotton at 30,000 bales per week, whereas we cannot supply more that 25,000 bales or thereabouts till next November. Against this remains the fact that pretty large stocks of American cotton are still held by the trade, and also that the tendency as the year advances must be to increase the consumption of East India, for it is decidedly the cheaper material at present prices, and will evidently continue so all the year. Balancing one thing against the other, we rather incline to the opinion that there will be enough American cotton to carry us through the year without excessive inconvenience, nor are we at all sure that any further advance will be required in the autumn. But this is a question which will mainly turn upon the prospects of the growing crop, and it is quite too early to speak decidedly about it. We are sorry to observe, however, that the planting season has not been favourable thus far. The weather in the South was very wet and cold till near the middle of April, and ploughing and preparations, generally, were then very backward; recently better accounts have come by cable, and we hope these will continue; but we cannot regard as unimportant the fact that the crop starts two or three weeks later than usual, and it will cause the weather reports to be scrutinised closely during the summer. The bad weather in April and May last year had a great deal to do with the shortness of the crop. The report of the Bureau, as to the acreage under culture, will be due in about a month, and this will be the first clear indication of what the future has in store for us.

Less too much importance be attached to the late start this crop has made, we may add that bad weather prevailed in the spring of 1859 up to the end of April, and yet the largest crop ever known, 3,000,000 bales—was made that year, which was quite exceptional.

With regard to East India cotton, we do not think any advance will take place, unless there is a general upward move in the naket; it is evident that large stocks will remain in Europe during the summer and autumn, and it will need a continued wide margin to draw the trade off American cotton to the extent required. Bengal cotton stands in even a worse position; the supply is enormous, and it has been steadily declining for months past without inducing the demand that is necessary to carry off so great a quantity. Sales to arrive have been made as low as 4½d, or within ¼d of the lowest point touched last year, and 1½d below the best point touched in January, and it is difficult to say even yet if the point of safety has been reached. It is clear that the lower kinds of East India cotton will only be consumed this year at an unexampled disparity of price, and this fact has hardly been sufficiently allowed for in former calculations.

The position of Egyptian cotton has not strengthened since the beginning of the year. The crop has turned out larger than was expected, and the fear of a scarcity has passed away, still there is an excellent margin on spinning, and it is relatively cheaper than American, so that a rise, especially in the finer sorts, seem far from unlikely. The supply from Brazil is surpassing all expectation. It seems inexhaustible this year, and it will have an important effect in alleviating the scarcity of American cotton. The deliveries to the trade thus far are 12,800 bales weekly against 3,400 bales last year.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Scanderia	Carrell	Calcutta.
	Orissa (s)	Tomlin	Suez.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Contest	Owens	Rangoon.
	Western Belle	Smith	Madras.
	St. Fillans	Nelson	Rangoon.
	Nabob	Dill	Penang.
	Cashmere (s)	Gavin	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Himalaya, for Cape and Calcutta.
Regina, for Calcutta.

HOOGHLY.

May ARRIVAL.
20 Tythonus ..... Andrews ..... London, Jan. 10.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *via* SUEZ CANAL.

Name.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Ada	1169	Bombay	May 4
Calcutta	2000	Calcutta	May 4
Red Gauntlet	1650	Calcutta	May 6
Xantho	1800	Bombay	May 7
Cyphrenes	1500	Penang	May 8
Surprise	1650	Japan	May 15
James C. Stevenson	1225	Calcutta	May 17
Tackya yoen Byan	899	Rangoon	May 20

DAILY IMPORTS.—23RD MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Oriflamme, 5 hhds. port wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Paracuse, 40 cases porter, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 6 cases hardware, Dadabhoy Buttonjee; 50 cases champagne, Ardeseer Burjorjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

British Flag, 5 cases oilmanstores, Muncherjee Pallonjee.
British Statesman, 10 cases claret and 30 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer & Co.; 50 kegs red lead, Nusserwanjee and Burjorjee Wadia & Co.
Paracuse (s), 338 bundles iron hoop, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Krishna (s), 100 bags lead shot, Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.; 8 bales printing paper, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.; 3 cases iron chests, Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co.; 19 cases oilmanstores, Geo W. Wheatley & Co.; 20 casks China clay, The Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company; 1 case gold paper, Gaddum & Co.
Walamo (s), 5 cases hardware, Landing and Shipping Agency; 4 cases, sherry, Eduljee Nusserwanjee.
Walamo (s), 15 cases brandy, Bounevialle and Sibille.
Virago (s), 10 cases moselle, Payne & Co.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 50 cases vermouth, Muncherjee and Eduljee Bezonjee; 54 cases wine, Somanjee Muncherjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India (s), 50 cases paper, Cassum Abdool Rahamon.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Nankin, 25 cases sulphuric acid, Currimbhoy Jewabhoy; 50 cases sulphuric acid, Cawasjee Manockjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—23RD MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sydney Dacres. 150 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co.; 111 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Ashgrove (s), 200 bales cotton, Ballabhoy Vyjbhookun; 46 bales cotton, Manorbhoy Luckmidass; 200 bales cotton, H. Clagon and Co.
Oriflamme, 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Leggatt and Co.;
Celestial Empire, 67 bales mathee seed, Luckmidass Lowjee 200 bales cotton, H. Bomonjee Touche and Co.; 161 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 2,000 bundles galls, Boonderdass Yagjee.
Othello (s), 48 bales wo l, Luckmidass Vulubdass; 77 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 1 bale cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.; 40 bales coir yarn, Pestonjee Eduljee; 52 bales cotton, Adams and Kennedy; 1 case shawls, Lyon and Co.
St. George (s), 22 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Koosall Hurridass and Co.; 18 bales wool, Vajbhoykundass Amrotlall.
Mirzapore (s), 25 bales cotton, H. Bomonjee Touche and Co.; 100 bales cotton. Nusserwanjee Manackjee and Co.
India (s), 1,000 bales cotton, Balli Brothers; 10 bales cotton, Remington & Co.
Albatross (s), 25 bales wool, J. Hormusjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co.; 150 bales hides, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 100 bales wool, Bhimbhoy Canjee; 150 bales cotton, Ed. Baudry and Co.; 718 bundles galls, Pragjee Monjee; 58 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 50 bags hides, Allarakia Tagunee; 238 bales cotton, Leggatt and Co.; 35 bales hemp and 250 bales cotton, Lalljee Inderjee; 500 bundles gall, Manok Mooljee.
Daniel Rankin, 50 bales cotton, Corjee Ludha.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore (s), 115 bags coffee. Suckoo Khakey; 30 bales E teeth, Pawonjee Vullubhoy; 25 pieces E. teeth, Remtoola Goolam Mahomed; 61 pieces E teeth, Suriff Durach; 4 bales China straw for bonnets, David Sassoon and Co.; 200 cases ginger, W. Nicol and Co.; 40 bales skins, Mamedally Durojoodin and Co.; 26 bales skins, F. M. H. A. Cader and Co.; 101 bales skins, Cheenee Esmail & Co; 30 bales skins, S. A. C. Munjee and Co.; 20 bales skins, S. W. A. T. N. Meera and Co.; 7 bales hides, Ruzabally Alinyn; 1 bale hides, Canjeebhoy Lalljee and Co.; 16 bales hides, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 2 bales hides, Merwanjee Framjee; 8 bales hides, Feerbhoy Damjee; 45 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 20 cases shellac, Lawrence and Co.; 15 cases tea, Khakeebhoy Nansee; 4 bales skins, Mahomed Ally Sursjoodeen and Co.; 248 bags coffee, Forbes and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Sandringham, 24 bales cotton, Jules Seigfried and Co.; 30 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 75 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay and Co.
Mirzapore (s), 40 bales cotton, H. Bamonjee Touche & Co.; 1 bale cotton, Odhowjee Dharsey; 35 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mirzapore (s), 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Mirzapore (s), 300 bales wool, Vassoonjee Vurjee.
India (s), 50 bales cotton, Kunkler Freiswerck & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

India (s), 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s), 300 bales cotton, Jules Seigfried & Co.; 60 packages copra, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Mirzapore (s), 25 packages black pepper, Abdoola Jumaloodin.
India (s), 23 packages dry ginger, Ally Bin Ibrahim.

FOR LEGHORN.

India (s), 200 bags saltpetre, H. Bomonjee Touche & Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Cromwell, 4,000 bags linseed, J. P. Cornforth & Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Oscar (s), 2,000 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co.

FOR MESSINA.

India (s), 25 bags coffee, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs. A. P.
750 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	5¼ lbs.	3 15 0
350	,, ,, ,, (coarse)	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.	4 11 6
600	,, ,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.	5 1 6
500	,, ,, ,, (fine)	45 ,,	39 ,,	6 lbs.	4 6 6
500	,, ,, ,,	32 ,,	24 ,,	7 lbs.	4 7 0

COTTON.

50 candies	New Dhollera,	ready	...	Rs. 260-63
100 ,,	,, Do.	ready	...	,, 262-63
75 ,,	,, Do.	ready	...	,, 263-67
50 ,,	,, Do.	ready	...	,, 265
25 ,,	,, Do.	ready	...	,, 265½
200 ,,	,, Do.	ready	...	,, 262-64
100 ,,	,, Sawginned,	15 days	...	,, 282
100 ,,	,, Do.	15 days	...	,, 282
50 ,,	,, Do.	15 days	...	,, 282
1,000 ,,	,, Do.	15 days)	...	,, 282
100 ,,	,, Do.	15 days	...	,, 282
75 ,,	,, Vingorla,	ready	...	,, 242-45
50 ,,	,, Broach M. G.,	ready	...	,, 276-82
150 ,,	,, Kirklee,	ready	...	,, 270½
50 ,,	,, Comp'a,	ready	...	,, 244

METALS.

500 cwts.	Copper Brazi rs,	...	...	... Rs. 57½
1,000 candies	Iron British Bar,	...	...	,, 36

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 23.

Cates, Surgeon, Civil Surgeon, on leave from Dharwar.
Campbell, Paymaster, 39th Foot, from sick leave, from England.
Macgowen, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, from leave, from Bandora.
Gaitskell, Captain, 106th Regiment, from Depot, to rejoin Regiment, from England.
Martin, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, from leave, from Carwar.
Blood, Staff Surgeon, Army Medical Department, on duty, from Dublin.
Hay, Captain, Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 23.

Colledge, Captain, Central India Horse, on furlough, to Europe.
Porteous, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.
Dukeyne, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.
Hair, Captain, R. E., on duty, to Poona.
Higel, Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, to Matheran.
Martin, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.
Macgowan, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Bandora.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 23.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J. H. Lloyd, S. C., is allowed furlough (medical certificate) to Europe for two years, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

This cancels the furlough for six months granted to this officer in G. G. O. No. 792 of the 15th inst.

Major F. A. Fenton, M. S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Capt. E. R. Conolly, B. S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Capt. G. S. Stevens, S. C., Comdt. Aden Troop, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

In modification of all previously issued orders on the subject, the conveyance allowance to officers employed at the Presidency on the duty of purchasing remounts for the Army will, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, be reduced to 3 rupees a day from this date.

The following acting promotion is made in the Commst. Dept:—

Commst. Serjt. Henry Hady to be Ag. Sub-Condr., from the 8th May 1872, vice Guilfoyle, reverted to Serjeant.

Major R. R. Wallace, S. C., Judge of the Small Cause Court, Kurrachee, is allowed a furlough to Europe on private affairs, for sixteen months, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Col. G. A. Leckie, S. C., Supt. of Army Clothing, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure in the current month, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be Capt., from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Staff Corps.—Charles Mountstuart Erskine, 12th May 1872.

The furlough granted to Major W. A. Glasspoole, S. C., in G. G. O. No. 254, dated 3rd April last, will have effect from date of departure in July next.

Ag. Dy. Insp. Genl. of Hospls. T. B. Johnstone, M.D., is confirmed in that rank, vice Mahaffy.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Infantry.—Major, Capt. in S. C., John Whaley Watson, Cadre 16th Regt. N. I.; Major William Dickinson, C.S.I., S. C., Cadre 8th Regt. N. I.; Major, Capt. in S. C., Julius Barras, Cadre 15th Regt. N. I.; Majors Lionel Chase Barton, S. C., Cadre 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I.; Thomas Rose Nimmo, S. C., Cadre 28th Regt. N. I.; and Percy Augustus Elphinstone, S. C., Cadre 18th Regt. N. I.; Major, Capt. in S. C., Frederick Prescott Forteath, Cadre 12th Regt. N. I.; Major Alexander Wardrop, S. C., Cadre 29th Regt. N. I.; Majors, Capt. in S. C., Sidney Armistead Smith, Cadre 17th Regt. N. I.; and Stratford Morrison Hay, Cadre 31st Regt. N. I.; Majors Julian, Campbell Hobson, S. C., Cadre 3rd Regt. N. I. I.; Alfred George Plomer, S.C., Cadre 25th Regt. N.I.I.; and Alfred Utterson, S. C., Cadre 2nd European Regt.; Major, Capt. in S. C., Gordon Forbes Birdwood, Cadre 23rd Regt. N. I. I.; Majors Charles Owen Lord, S. C., Cadre 13th Regt. N. I.; John James Elder, S. C., Cadre 6th Regt. N. I.; Thomas Waddington, S. C., Cadre 7th Regt. N. I.; and Thomas Kettlewell, S. C., Cadre 20th Regt. N. I.; Major, Lt.-Col. in S. C., James Fairbrother, Cadre 19th Regt. N. I.; Majors John Durham Hall, S. C., Cadre 4th Regt. N. I., and James Houlbrooke Drummond, S. C., Cadre 22nd Regt. N. I.; Major, Capt. 103rd Foot, John Denis De Vitre, Cadre 1st European Regt.; Major Earnest Augustus Green, S. C., Cadre 11th Regt. N. I.; Major, Capt. in S. C., George Maughan Lyons, Cadre 24th N. I.; Major, Capt. in 103rd Foot, Edward Brandt, Cadre 1st European Regt.; Majors Lewis Mathew Davis, S. C., Cadre 26th Regt. N. I.; Cecil D'Urban La Touche, S. C. Cadre 14th Regt. N. I.; Lester Horatio Silthorpe, S. C., Cadre 9th Regt. N. I.; George Ralph Collier Westropp, S. C., Cadre 30th Regt. N. I.; and Stewart Fellows, S. C., Cadre 5th Regt. N. I. I., to have the position of Lt.-Col.; and Major George Henry William Fagan, Cadre 2nd Grenadier Regt. N. I., to be Lt.-Col. from the 17th April 1872, in succession to Stanley, deceased.

Cadre 16th Regt. N. I.—Capt. Francis Shrubb Iredell to be Major, from the 7th April 1872, vice Watson, promoted and removed.

Cadre 8th Regt. N.I.—Capt., Major in S.C., Montague William Parker to have the position of Major from the 17th April 1872, vice Dickinson, promoted and removed.

Cadre 15th Regt. N. I.—Capt. Charles Henry Harrison, S. C., to have the position of Major, from the 17th April 1872, vice Barras, promoted and removed.

Cadre 1st Regt. N. I., Grenadiers.—Capt., Major in S. C., John Gordon to have the position of Major from the 17th April 1872, vice Barton, promoted and removed.

Cadre 28th Regt. N. I.—Capt., Major in S. C., Thomas Ernest Britten to have the position of Major from the 17th April 1872, vice Nimmo, promoted and removed.

Cadre 18th Regt. N. I.—Capt., Major in S. C., Edward Newnham Marsh to have the position of Major from the 17th April 1872, vice Elphinstone, promoted and removed.

Cadre 12th Regt. N. I.—Capt. Charles Wodehouse, S. C., to have the position of Major from the 17th April 1872, vice Forteath, promoted and removed.

Cadre 29th Regt. N. I.—Capt. Henry Phillipps, S. C., to have the position of Major from the 17th April 1872, vice Wardrop, promoted and removed.

Cadre 3rd Regt. N. L. I.—Capt., Major in S. C., John Rootsey Strutt to have the position of Major from the 17th April 1872, vice Hobson, promoted and removed.

Cadre 25th Regt. N. L. I.—Capt., Major in S. C., David Butler Young to have the position of Major, and Lt., Capt. in S. C., George Bruce Simpson to have the position of Capt., from the 17th April 1872, in succession to Plomer, promoted and removed.

Cadre 2nd European Regt. L. I.—Capt. Evan Bruce Gardyne, 106th Foot, to have the position of Major from the 17th April 1872, vice Utterson, promoted and removed.

Cadre 23rd Regt. N. L. I.—Capt. George Francis Blowers, S. C., to have the position of Major from the 17th April 1872, vice Birdwood, promoted and removed.

Cadre 13th Regt. N. I.—Capt., Major in S. C., Trevenen James Holland, C. B., to have the position of Major from the 17th April 1872, vice Lord, promoted and removed.

Cadre 6th Regt. N. I.—Capt., Major in S. C., Henry Moore to have the position of Major from the 17th April 1872, vice Elder, promoted and removed.

Cadre 7th Regt. N. I.—Capt., Major in S. C., Hilary Anderson Woodhouse to have the position of Major, and Lt., Capt. in S. C., Edward Hume Townsend Tyndall to have the position of Capt., from the 17th April 1872, in succession to Waddington, promoted and removed.

Cadre 20th Regt. N. I.—Capt. George Shepherd Stevens, S. C., to have the position of Major from the 17th April 1872, vice Kettlewell, promoted and removed.

Cadre 19th Regt. N. I.—Capt., Major in S. C., Charles Edward Naylor to have the position of Major from the 17th April 1872, vice Fairbrother, promoted and removed.

Cadre 24th Regt. N. I.—Capt. Herbert Innes Jacob, S. C., to have the position of Major from the 17th April 1872, vice Lyons, promoted and removed.

Cadre 1st European Regt., Fusiliers.—Capt., Major in S. C., Gilbert Nicholetts to have the position of Major from the 17th April 1872, vice Brandt, promoted and removed.

Cadre 26th Regt N. I.—Capt. Allen Fraser McGillivray, S. C., to have the position of Major from the 17th April 1872, vice Davies, promoted and removed.

Cadre 14th Regt. N. I.—Capt., Major in S. C., Thomas Bell to have the position of Major from the 17th April 1872, vice LaTouche, promoted and removed.

Cadre 9th Regt. N. I.—Capt., Major in S. C., Henry Rivett Mandeville Van-Heythuysen to have the position of Major from the 17th April 1872, vice Silthorpe, promoted and removed.

Cadre 30th Regt. N. I.—Capt., Major in S. C., Robert Russell Woodhouse to have the position of Major from the 17th April 1872, vice Westropp, promoted and removed.

Cadre 5th Regt. N. L. I.—Capt. Adam George Forbes Hogg, S. C., to have the position of Major from the 17th April 1872, vice Fellows, promoted and removed.

Genl. List, Inf.—Lt. William Cunningham Morris to be Capt. from the 29th March 1872, vice Leslie, Cadre 24th N. I., deceased.

Lt. Charles James Abbott Yates to be Capt. from the 17th April 1872, vice Iredell, Cadre 16th N. I., promoted.

Lt. George Robinson Bridge Drummond to be Capt. from the 17th April 1872, vice Parker, Cadre 8th N. I., promoted.

Lt. William Bowman Seton, S. C., to have the position of Capt. from the 17th April 1872, vice Harrison, Cadre 15th N. I., promoted.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following changes and appointments in the Political Dept.:—

During the absence on furlough of Lt.-Col. J. Black, or until further orders, Major P. H. LeGeyt to act as Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta.

Major J. W. Watson to act as First Political Asst. to the Agent in Kattywar, during Major LeGeyt's employment in the Mahee Kanta, or until further orders.

On his return to duty, Capt. L. Russell to act as Second Political Asst. in Kattywar, until further orders.

Pending Capt. Russell's return, Capt. H. L. Nutt to officiate as Second Political Asst., and Mr. H. F. Aston, C.S., as Third Political Asst. to the Agent in Kattywar.

During Capt. J. H. Lloyd's absence on furlough, or until further orders, Capt. A. M. Phillips to officiate as Special Asst. Political Agent, Kattywar, in charge of the Gondul Estate.

Lt. J. M. Hunter to act as Asst. Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, during the absence of Captain Phillips, or until further orders.

H. E. the Govr. in Council has been pleased to recognise Mr. J. A. Sohr as Consul at Bombay for Belgium.

Subsidiary leave of absence from 23rd ult. to 6th inst. has been granted to Col. J. T. Barr, Resident at Baroda.

H. E. the Govr. in Council has been pleased to recognize Mr. Otto Nolke as Consul for the German Empire at Bombay.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. H. Souter, C.S.I., Commr. of Police, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr. H. Vincent to act as Commr. of Police, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. F. H. Souter, C.S.I., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Surg. L. C. Bruce is appointed to the medical charge of the Yerrowda Jail, vice Dr. Beatty.

Mr. C. J. Mayhew, Barrister-at-Law, to act until further order as Advocate Genl, on the departure of the Hon. J. S. White.

Mr. Raymond West to be Judicial Commr. in Sind and Judge of the Sudder Court in that Province, vice Mr. R. White.

Mr. A. K. Nairne, an Asst. Collr. and a Mag., F. P., in the Ratnagherry District, is, so long as he is employed in that district, invested with powers under Sec. 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to hear appeals from de isions in c iminal cases tried in the talookas under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate.

Mr. A. K. Nairne, First Asst. Collr. of Ratnagherry, is invested with the powers of a Commr. under the Income Tax Act.

Rao Bahadoor Rungrao Bhimsjee was in charge of the office of the Dist. Supt. of Police, fourth grade, Colaba, in addition to his own duties as Hoozoor Dy. Collr. and Mag., F. P., at that station from 18th March to 20th April 1872, both days inclusive, during the absence of Capt. A. B. Portman.

In consequence of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's resignation of the office of second Mag. of Police in Bombay, Mr W. Woodward is appointed to act as Second Mag. of Police during the absence of Mr. C. P. Cooper, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Narayen Balcrishna Putwurdhan to be second class, third grade, Sub. Judge of Errundole, in the Khandeish District.

Rao Saheb Pandoorung Purushram to be second class, third grade, Sub. Judge of Seerpoor, in the Khandeish District.

Messrs. F. H. Souter, C. S. I., and H. Vincent, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Commr. of Police, Bombay, on the 20th inst.

Mr. F. L. Latham, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, to act as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. G. H. Fulton to be Supernumerary Asst. Collr. in Sind.

Mr. J. F. Armstrong, Collr. and Mag. of Kulladghee, is allowed a furlough for fifteen months, under Sec. 7, Chap. 2, of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself of it in July next.

Mr. L. R. Ashburner, C.S.I., to act as Revenue and Police Commr., N. Div., during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Rogers.

Under the provisions of Sec. 3 of Act XV. of 1871 (the Broach Thakurs' Relief Act), H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to invest in Mr. J. B. Richey, Talukdari Settlement Officer, the management of the immoveable property of or to which the Thakurs of Broach are possessed or entitled in their own right, or which they are entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on them or their heirs during the continuance of such management.

The undermentioned gentlemen passed their Deptal. Examinations, according to the higher and lower standards, on the 29th ult:—

Higher Standard.

Mr. J. Monteath, C.S.; Mr. C. F. MacCartie, C.S.; Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S.; Mr. W. J. Cunningham, C.S.; Mr. H. T. Ommanney, C.S.; Mr. P. Jacob, C.S.; Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.S.; Mr. Rungrow Bhimajee, Ag. Hoozoor Dy. Collr., Colaba; Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, C.S.; Mr. Veerpursad Tapeepursad Chitnees, Collr. of Surat; and Mr. Darashaw Dossabhoy, Mamlutdar of Thasra, in the Kaira Collectorate.

Lower Standard.

Mr. J. E. André, C.S.; Mr. H. Batty, C.S.; Mr. T. S., Hamilton, C.S.; Mr. A. B. Steward, C.S.; and Mr. W. H. Horsley, C.S.

Mr. Rungrow Bhimajee passed in Marathi on the above date.

Major N. B. Thoyts, Cant. Mag., Kurrachee, passed Deptal. Examination according to the lower standard on the 29th ult., in Judicial subject, under rule 20 of the Examination Rules published at page 750 of the Bombay *Government Gazette* dated 13th July 1871.

Mr. T. D. Mackenzie to act as Second Asst. Collr. of Nassick during Mr. Woodward's employment as Ag. Second Mag. of Police, Bombay, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. C. Hope, Ag. Municipal Commr. for the City of Bombay, is granted a furlough to Europe for six months, under Sec. 7 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 27th inst.

Mr. J. B. Peile, M.A., is appointed to act as Municipal Commr. for the City of Bombay, from the 27th inst., pending the consideration and enactment of the propose l Municipal Bill, or until further orders, vice Mr. T. C. Hope, proceeding on leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. G. Pelliser, Asst. Engr., acted as Ex. Engr. for Irrigation, Poona, from the 18th March to 28th April 1872 inclusive, during the absence of Capt. Buckle on privilege leave.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. K. M. Chatfield, B.A., Principal of the Elphinstone College, to act as Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency, during the absence of Mr. Pelle, or until further orders.

Mr. E. G. H. Fulton, C.S., has been appointed Educational Inspector in Sind.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The two months' privilege leave granted to the Rev. John Paton by Notification dated 23rd April last, is to date from the 6th idem.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J. A. Browne, Surveyor to Messrs. Remington & Co., is appointed a Member of the Board of Examiner for granting certificates of competency to Masters and Mates of merchant ships, vice Capt. Blackmore, resigned.

Lt. J. Brebner, late I.N. also appointed a Member of the Board.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 22nd May 1872.

The leave of absence granted to Lt. Abott, 8th Regt. N. I., in Div. Orders of the 20th inst., No. 240, will reckon from the 7th May 1872, instead of the date the same is specified.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 22nd May, 1872.

The leave on private affairs granted to Asst. Surg. Tomlinson, 1st Bat. 2nd Foot, in G. O. C. No. 302 of 4th May 1872, will commence from date of embarkation.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. C. H. Smith, C.B., 6th Brig., has been appointed to "A" Brig. R. H. A., but will remain at Aden until further orders. Subject to the sanction of the Right Hon. the C.-in-C. in India.

Serjt. Frederick Webster, 18th Brig R. A., Ordnance Department, is remanded to his Brig. for the purpose of being invalided.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Veterinary Surg. W. H. Kemp, C. Bat.

D. Brig., to remain at Salabat Khan's Tomb, from 11th to 19th May 1872, on medical certificate, in extension.

Royal Artillery.—Lt. W. P. Blandy A. Bat. 18th Brig., from date of departure, to England, for 6 months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Foot 1st Bat.—Lt. D. F. B. Webster, to Mussooree, from 1st April to 1st Oct. 1872, on medical certificate. Lt. M. Cust, from 1st to 15th June 1872, on private affairs in extension of privilege leave.

Staff Corps.—Capt. H. Gardiner, Qr.-Mr., 8th N. I., from 9th to 31st May 1872, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. Head Quarters, Madras, 10th May 1872.

Lt.-Col. A. W. Ritherdon, from Wing Officer 25th N. I., to Wing Officer 33rd N. I., to continue to officiate as 2nd in Comd. 21st N. I.

Lt.-Col. W. A. Gib, from Offg. Wing Officer, 25th N. I., to Wing Officer, 25th N. I.

Major D. Shaw, from General duty, Dorundah, to Offg. Wing Officer 33rd N. I.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence in extension to 2

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ALABAMA CASE.

THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

LONDON, 22ND MAY.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is now at Geneva on his way home.

PARIS, 22ND MAY.

The Carlist insurrection in Spain continues, and although the dispersion and submission of bands are announced every day, fresh ones appear.

WASHINGTON, 22ND MAY.

The Foreign Committee of Congress have reported favourably on General Butler's resolution respecting Sir Stafford Northcote's statement.

AMSTERDAM, 22ND MAY.

The Dutch Ministry persist in their determination to resign, notwithstanding the request of the King that they should remain in office; they have, however, consented to remain until 1st July in order to close current business.

NEW YORK, 22ND MAY.

The Senate will consider to-day the supplemental article to the Washington Treaty.

BERLIN, 23RD MAY.

The weather here has recently been splendid. A decree of the Minister of Justice threatens to take measures against the Bishop of Ermeland unless he publicly retracts the sentences of ex communication which he has pronounced.

LONDON, 22ND MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed active and advancing.

Fair Dhollera, 8d.

Exchange on India, 1s. 10 9/16d.

3 per cent. Government Securities ..... 96½.
4½ " ditto ditto ..... 99½.
5½ " ditto ditto .....108.

Consols, 93½.

Arrivals from Bombay—Kathleen Mary.

THE OUTWARD MAILS.

ADEN, 22ND MAY.

The S.S. Khedive, with the outward Indian mails, left here for Bombay at 8 P.M. to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 3RD MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Orissa, Capt. P. S. Tomlin, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, with the English mail of the above date. She left Suez on the 10th May at 8-30 A.M., arrived at Aden on the 15th at 11-35 P.M., and left Aden on the 16th at 8 A.M. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM BRINDISI.

Captain Heughmoor. Lieut.-Col. Forbes.
Mr. and Mrs. Knox. Mr. Carlisle.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Miss Candy. Mr. G. Browne.
Mrs. Coghlan. Mr. J. Ramsay.
Captain Gaitskell. Mr. J. Haweell.
Paymaster Campbell. Mrs. Self and infant.
Assist. Surgeon Blood. Mr. F. Eldred.
Mr. J. Coleman. Miss Hartley.

FROM SUEZ—Mr. Chas. Lipop, and one native deck.

FROM ADEN—Mr. A. Grapinet, Mrs. S. Patell, Mr. Nowrowjee Framjee, Mr. J. E. Mortis, and six deck passengers.

On the 10th May, in Red Sea, the Orissa passed M. M. Co.'s steam ships Tigre and Hooghly; on the 15th May, P. and O. s.s. Pekin, at 8 30 A.M.; and Peshawur, at 5 P.M., all bound to Suez. The Orissa experienced fine weather throughout her voyage.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 3RD MAY.

WHAT has transpired this week with reference to the Washington Treaty embroglio does not amount to much in ascertained fact, but is of the highest importance nevertheless. The American reply to Lord Granville's last despatch reached General Schenck on Monday, and was communicated to our Government on Tuesday. It is known to be most conciliatory in tone, and, while in form refusing to withdraw the indirect claims, it admits virtually that America does not expect or desire one penny on account of them. This is satisfactory, though of course it fails to meet our objection, which is, not to paying anything on account of the claims merely, but to the including of the claims as a subject for reference at all. We decline to admit that they are even to be discussed or to be named in any shape except for prompt repudiation. Of greater consequence, however, than the last missive from Mr. Secretary Fish is the display of public opinion within the United States themselves. This has gradually come round to our side with a decisiveness highly creditable to the good sense and candour of the Americans, and also singularly justifying our own wisdom in letting no doubt remain of our views in the matter. Now that the Americans have mastered the point in dispute, and that they really understand our position, they insist, with singular unanimity, on their Government promptly withdrawing from the ground taken up rather than endanger the Treaty. There is scarcely a journal of eminence in the States that does not take this view. Nowhere is England blamed for her conduct; the mismanagement of President Grant's advisers and the overzeal of the very sharp gentlemen who drew up the American case are alone denounced as imperilling the good-will of the two nations. So widely has this sentiment spread, that Mr. Secretary Fish has, even since the despatch of his last note, telegraphed to General Schenck in still more conciliatory tones. The aim of the Washington officials is clear enough. Although public opinion in the States would support them in withdrawing the claims, they are reluctant to confess a diplomatic defeat on the eve of a Presidential election, and thus mistaken views of policy, if not pride, dictate anything rather than an unconditional surrender. They desire, either to get us to go on with the arbitration, on the understanding that they will take nothing for the indirect claims, or to affix some condition which may give a pretext for saying that the withdrawal is not absolute. Hence the rationale of the latest proposal to help both nations out of the difficulty, which, if we are to believe the *Times*, is as good as accepted by both Governments. It is the same as that I recently mentioned as having been mooted in the *New York Herald*. If England will decide in advance on her part against the principle of consequential damages, America will agree, and the fact will be notified to the Arbitrators in the shape of an instruction to the effect that they are not, when estimating damages (if any), to take the indirect claims as included in the lease, but are only to allow for direct losses of ships and cargoes, and the cost of cruisers in pursuit. This being done, the American case will remain unaltered—though it will, of course, be superseded. At the time I write our Government is understood to have accepted this proposition in principle, and only the method of carrying out the idea has now to be settled. There is no doubt that, if the Americans think this mode of arranging the difficulty sufficient to save their dignity, we can have little objection, since it gives us substantially all we want; and, if our Ministers only manage matters with a little common sense, we need not be involved in any awkward admissions. But the question really is, *Do* the Americans accept the plan, which their Government endorses? All that we know for certain is that, while the great mass of the public on the other side is quiescent, the professional politicians are irreconcilably decided on the subject. The opponents of Grant's re-election fiercely denounce him and his Ministers for truckling to England and betraying the interests of the country, and the *New York Tribune*, one of the most powerful journals in the States, leads this cry, which, it well knows, will take with a very considerable section of the public. Of course it is only an election cry, the object being to detach the Irish vote from Grant's side, and to unite both the extreme Republicans and the Democrats in favour of Senator Trumbull or Mr. Charles Francis Adams, lately American Minister in England, but the cry would not be raised if the wire-pullers of the party did not foresee for it a certain popularity. Let us assume, however, that this section is in a minority, that the settlement now on the *tapis* is definitively closed, and that Grant is again elected President, we have only shifted the danger. Limited as the functions of the Arbitrators now are, I cannot see how they can well help giving an award in favour of England on all the points—our Counter Case is so irresistible as an argument;—and in that case what will the Americans say? They must formally accept the decision by a tribunal of their own choosing; but what a handle is left to the opponents of the Government in the country and in Congress! It will be said that the United States have been tricked out of their just rights, and a grievance will thus remain, and will rankle, as professional popularity-hunters inflame the wound. This, it will be said, is looking too far forward and unnecessarily anticipating danger. My answer is, that the danger has already arisen by the opposition threatened in the States, and that any further decision adverse to the American claims must necessarily aggravate it. In short, nothing will be settled, the object of the Washington Treaty cannot be considered gained, until the whole of the Arbitration has been closed, and the public sentiment of both countries has visibly acquiesced in the award. I think it necessary to say thus much, because I detect the same tendency in journalists here to indulge in premature raptures that was shown last summer, and with just as little real ground for it. The almost necessary consequence of the hysterical rhapsodies now uttered will be to make the Americans suspect that they have had the worst of the bargain; and this will certainly not improve the temper with which they will receive any award by the Arbitrators.

A very unpleasant sensation has been excited here by the confession, extorted from Mr. Gladstone, that the Government have undertaken to guarantee a loan of two millions and a half sterling on behalf of Canada, should the Washington Treaty be carried out. The Premier when first questioned in the House of Commons gave an evasive answer on the ground that the correspondence was not complete, and he declined to say whether if the Treaty fell to the ground the guarantee would still hold good. But the general impression he managed to create was that the arrangement was in the nature of an inducement to Canada to accept the Treaty, and as a preliminary to what is understood to be a darling aim of our present Cabinet—namely, cutting loose from connection with the Dominion at all hazards. So regarded the scheme does not meet with any favour here, and the Opposition are disposed to make capital out of it. The story previously set a-going in Canada by Mr. Howe, the Nova Scotia statesman, about a secret treaty between England and the Dominion for a final severance of the Imperial connection, was explicitly denied here, but there can be little doubt that things are tending that way, and that the guarantee of a loan for making a railway connecting Canada with British Columbia is one step towards it. Many Canadians desire such an issue, not because they are unfriendly to England, but because they want to keep on good terms with the States. They argue that the Americans would be less likely to quarrel with England if they had no temptation to assail her through so valuable a point as Canada, and that while the connection exists the temptation is never absent. On the other hand the colonists as a body have no such feeling as yet, and the English sentiment is dead against abandoning them either openly or by a succession of insidious moves until they express a decided wish themselves for the step. Mr. Disraeli may play effectively on this string, but his really strong point is the secrecy which the Government have maintained on the matter. The discovery almost a year after the Washington Treaty was arranged that a subsidiary bargain of great importance was simultaneously struck with the Canada Government, which has ever since been sedulously concealed from the English people, and has only now leaked out by accident, excites suspicions and provokes remarks not very complimentary to the candour of our Ministers. We naturally ask—Are there any other hidden stipulations by which we find ourselves bound, when it is too late to undo the mischief?

The Women's Suffrage Bill of Mr. Jacob Bright came on for a second reading on Wednesday. It had been preceded by several public meetings which were numerously attended and even enthusiastic. It is not very easy to write seriously about this movement, and I feel bound to say that it is making little progress either within or without Parliament. That was seen in the debate and division of Wednesday. Member after member, among others the Attorney-General for Ireland, got up to say that although they had voted for the Bill last year they had become wiser since and would now oppose it. The majority against it, which last Session was 69, has accordingly swelled to 79. Nor is the tide at all likely to turn. The agitation in favour of the movement is one of those that seem formidable only because the great mass of the community is quiescent. So soon as they became really aware what the objects sought are, they pronounce strongly against the movement. The shrieking sisterhood have only themselves to thank for this. They have managed to make their cause revolting where it is not ridiculous by allying it with every kind of extravagance started by irresponsible and not very decent fanatics here and in America. For instance, there is the Contagious Diseases Acts which the Government has brought in a bill to modify. Perhaps they should be repealed altogether—that is a moot point; but what the public see is that the same women who go in for female suffrage identify themselves with the agitation against these Acts and seem to revel with an almost loathsome prurience in the filthiest details about moral and physical corruption. We are inundated with pamphlets on the subject, written or edited by women. Naturally the public are disgusted, and the disgust extends to every cause with which the female agitators are connected. This feeling is all the stronger because it begins to be found out that the noise proceeds from a very small though active minority of the sex; in private life the sensible but retiring majority is now making its voice heard.

Marguerite Diblanc, the murderous cook, who strangled her old mistress Madame Riel in Park Lane, has been brought over here, and the preliminary investigation has been made before the magistrate at Bow Street, which has resulted in her committal for trial. With their usual execrable taste most of the journals pander to public curiosity by giving full details about the woman's appearance, habits, and behaviour, arousing the interest of their readers in what was after all a most vulgar and commonplace crime. Before Diblanc had been many hours in London the well known editor of a well known newspaper interviewed her in her cell, by favour of the inspector on duty. He had been anticipated, however, in this task: the Duke of Edinburgh was there before him. What is the woman to think? She is gratified with the notice she excites, and does not believe that we will ever allow such a curiosity to be hanged—an impression which I am fain to admit has much of the reasonable in it.

I have already spoken of the efforts the unfortunate shareholders of the old Bank of Bombay are making to obtain some compensation. They have gained some valuable adherents in the daily press, the *Standard* and *Telegraph* having written strongly in their favour, and the latter insisting upon their equitable claims to compensation. Mr. John Stuart Mill's influence has a good deal to do with this, and it has been directly exerted in favour of the shareholders. I have indeed heard it stated that the Government is restrained from allowing compensation less by considerations of right than by doubts as to the source whence compensation should come, indeed those interested are already discounting the matter as if all were settled, and the only question was how the compensation was to be divided. They are of course premature in this. I expect to see Mr. Grant Duff oppose Mr. Gregory's motion out and out, but should the shareholders persevere in their agitation I would not answer for the consequences to which their importunity might lead.

The long pending question as to the P. and O. Company and the proposed line of steamers to Venice and Ancona has now been settled and a convention signed with the Italian Government. The Adriatic and Oriental Steam Company are to discontinue their mail service between Venice, Brindisi, and Alexandria, and the existing weekly service of the P. and O. between Brindisi and Egypt is to be extended to Ancona and Venice. The formal ratification by the Italian Parliament is all that is now required, and it is expected that the new line will open in about two months. Italy will thus be brought into direct communication with all parts of the East served by the P. and O. Company, while passengers and shippers by the steamers will have an opportunity of making Venice their terminal port. All this is another blow to Marseilles, though to English interests it is satisfactory enough that the whole business communication of the Levant, steam and telegraphic, is passing into English hands.

The Mediterranean and Indian telegraph companies, mentioned in my last, have had their meetings this week and unanimously voted approval of the amalgamation proposals. The Anglo-Mediterranean Company will divide 15 per cent. for the current year.

The money market has become tighter within the last few days, and the Bank of England's weekly return shows a state of the Bank resources which may easily lead to a rise of ½ or even 1 per cent. in the discount rate next week. The main source of internal business activity is still the iron or rather the metal trades. Cotton is flat, but not much lower: the dulness here being mainly caused by the bad accounts from foreign markets, not merely the Eastern, but the Continental. The French Government have again revived the idea of an import tax on raw materials, and cotton will not escape, though probably the duty will be very moderate.

BOMBAY.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The Police Courts will be closed to-day on account of the Queen's birthday.

PUBLICATION OF BOOKS, &c., IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—During the quarter ending 31st March last, 81 books, 4 pamphlets, and 18 periodicals were published in the Bombay Presidency.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF KULLADGHEE.—Mr. J. F. Armstrong, of the Bombay Civil Service, District Magistrate of Kulladghee, proceeds to England, in July next, on fifteen months' leave.

CONSULS FOR BELGIUM AND GERMANY.—His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to recognise Mr. J. A. Sohr as Consul at Bombay for Belgium, and Mr. Otto Nölke as Consul for the German Empire.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday while a Mahomedan named Shaik Imam Shaik Ahmed was engaged in the excavation works at Mahaluxmee, a heavy stone fell on his head, and he was much injured. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

STRIPES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a Mahomedan named Cadur Cureem, a noted thief, was charged with stealing a gold neck ornament from the person of a child. He was convicted and sentenced to receive thirty stripes.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court a Hindoo woman named Laddoo appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and obtained an apprehension warrant against one Khundoo Rama Pawalkur, whom she charged with stealing certain ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 932.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday at Portuguese Street, Khara Talao, on the body of one Gunoo Jotee. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused by rupture of the spleen, the result of his having been accidentally crushed by the wheel of a cart.

GONDUL STATE.—Captain A. M. Phillips, Assistant Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, has been appointed to officiate as Special Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, in charge of the Gondul State, during Captain J. F. Lloyd's absence on furlough; and Lieutenant J. M. Hunter to act as Assistant Political Agent, Mahee Kanta.

THE POSTMASTER OF BOMBAY.—Our Postmaster Mr. C. A. Stuart proceeds to Europe on leave by the s. s. Othello on the 26th instant, and Mr. Babajee Sudoba, Superintendent General Post Office, has been appointed to act for him till his successor arrives. Mr. Stuart made over charge of his office on the 22nd instant.

AN ELEGY.—Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee Zaboolee, a Parsee poet and song-writer, has composed an elegy in Gujeratee rhyme on the death of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, of which he has addressed a copy to the deceased gentleman's brothers, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C. S. I., and Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Alexander Dunsmore, a seaman of the ship Sydney Dacres, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour. The prisoner was also charged with absenting himself without leave from the ship, and was fined Rs. 10.

A NOTED THIEF.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court Shaik Hoossein Mahomed Esoof, who had been some half a dozen times in jail before, was charged before the Acting Second Magistrate with having in his possession a piece of gold chain, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade Baud-stand this evening:—

March	Christy Minstrels
Overture	Ferdinand Raimund ..... Muller.
Valse	Star of the West ..... Gung'l.
Fantasia	Erin ..... Basquit.
Quadrille	Spanish Beauty ..... Relle.
Galop	Narren ..... Gung'l.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 13th May 1872, Rs. 2,49,60,364; add silver received during the week, Rs. 48,939; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 13,00,000; total balance, Rs. 2,37,09,303. There are in addition 1,57,325 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

THE THAKURS OF BROACH.—Under the provisions of the Broach Thakurs' Relief Act, the Government have vested in Mr. J. B. Richey, Talukdaree Settlement Officer, the management of the immoveable property of or to which the Thakurs of Broach have been possessed or entitled in their own right, or which they are entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on them or their heirs during the continuance of such management.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—Major P. H. LeGeyt has been appointed to act as Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant Colonel J. Black; Major J. W. Watson has been appointed to act as First Political Assistant to the Agent in Kattywar, during Major LeGeyt's employment in the Mahee Kanta; on his return to duty, Captain L. Russell to act as Second Political Assistant in Kattywar; and pending Captain Russell's return, Captain H. L. Nutt to officiate as Second Political Assistant, and Mr. H. F. Aston, C.S., as Third Political Assistant to the Agent in Kattywar.

THE ADVENTURES OF KING VICKRAM.—Gujeratee literature, such as it is, contains few works more astonishing in adventure, more instructive by practical lessons, or more interesting in romantic descriptions of the varied phases of life than the "Adventures of King Vickramatjit," of which a well-printed Gujeratee volume is now before us. Vickram was an ancient King of Oojein, and enjoyed a high reputation for his great experience of the world, his wisdom, and his philanthropic nature. He was at all times ready to alleviate human suffering, and bore with resignation the result of the adventures in which he involved himself on behalf of his fellow creatures. What Hattum was to Persia, Vickram proved himself as a true friend of India. The book is published by Andiaroo Pestonjee Cowasjee, and will find an increasing number of readers.

CHOLERA NEAR POONA.—We regret very much to state that cholera has made its appearance at the village of Khooj Talooka Haveilee, about eight miles from camp, near Khurruckwaala.—*Poona Observer*.

MARRIAGES AND MOONJEES AT POONA.—On Saturday and Sunday last about seven hundred marriages and Moonj ceremonies were performed in the city of Poona amongst the Hindoos and Brahmins, consequently the price of ghee is greatly increased, so that now good ghee cannot be had for one rupee a seer.—*Ibid.*

A WIFE MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.—Ramsing bin Depasing, a purdasee sepoy in the employ of the Mamletdar of Sholapoor, murdered his wife named Luximee on Saturday last. The murderer severed her head from her body with a sword. The cause of this atrocious murder was that she bore a disreputable character. He is now in the custody of the police awaiting his fate.—*Ibid.*

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST AN OFFICER.—We are very sorry to hear the rumour that a young officer at Ahmedabad has come to mortal grief and that charges of the most serious possible nature have been sent in against him. We hear that embezzlement from Mess Fund, Deceased Soldiers' Estate Fund, Regimental Fund, and public money to the extent of about twenty thousand rupees, constitute part of the crimes of which he has been guilty. We sincerely trust the rumour is exaggerated, but the public comment on the enormity of the case is too great to give us much hope. Deep sympathy appears to be felt for the commanding officer of the regiment to which the accused belongs.—*Ibid.*

THE PREVAILING SCARCITY OF WATER IN THE CITY OF POONA.—In consequence of about nine feet of water remaining in the Katriz Tank the Chairman of the City Municipality announced to the thirsty inhabitants of the City, that from the 20th instant, about *nineteen* public cisterns only of water will be fed daily—instead of about *fifty*. Now does the Chairman or his committee mean to console the public by this precious proclamation? We should think not. We have all along drawn the attention of the City Municipality towards the adopting of some measures to provide the population of the City with good drinking water, but it is evident that the Municipality did not much care about it, and the consequence now is that the unfortunate people, after paying house tax, food tax, and every other possible tax, that the City Municipality can strain upon them, they are now sadly in need of water. We now beg to draw the attention of the Collector of Poona and the President of the City Municipality to remedy this pressing necessity without loss of time, as within a week or so in case of there being no fall of rain, the population will be in a perishing state for want of water.—*Ibid.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 21st May, was 389, being 11 less than in the preceding week, 77 more than the total of the week ending 23rd May 1871, and 69 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 267 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Violence.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified above).	Total reported births in the week exclusive of still-born.
Colaba	16,817	2	5	...	2	...	...	1	...	11	7
Fort, Southern	9,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	29,565	6	2	...	1	1	2	1	...	17	13
Esplanade	19,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Market	43,439	5	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	18	21
Mandvee	35,031	8	14	...	3	1	1	...	...	28	16
Chuckla	36,997	6	15	...	2	...	1	...	...	26	18
Oomurkharee	48,849	10	13	...	2	1	1	...	...	34	19
Dongree	25,257	2	8	...	1	...	1	...	...	14	10
Dhobeetalao	36,993	11	9	...	1	...	3	1	...	32	13
Pinnaseearee	20,527	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	8	1
Bhoolleshwur	36,106	6	10	...	1	1	1	...	...	26	12
Kharatalao	22,980	7	5	...	1	1	3	...	...	20	11
Koombarwara	28,030	2	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	13	15
Khetwaree	24,468	4	8	...	2	2	...	...	...	21	19
Girgaum	20,425	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	8	12
Chaupatee	7,642	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	...
Walkeshwur	9,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Mahaluxmee	5,827	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Mazagon	20,394	2	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	11	9
Tarwaree	11,098	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Kamathepoora	70,484	11	16	...	3	4	3	...	...	50	27
Parel	13,080	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	8
Seeree	4,442	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	9
Sion	12,477	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	6
Mahim	14,774	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	10
Worlee	10,656	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	5
Harbour	22,171	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	13	...	...
Bombay	646,636	94	132	...	27	19	29	8	389	267	
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		43	106	4	21	30	34	5	320	106	

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified above).	Total Reported Births exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	19	5
Brahmin	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	2
Lingaet	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bhatia	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hindoo of other Caste	51	68	...	23	8	11	5	191	153
Hindoo out-caste	4	7	...	1	2	1	...	22	16
Mussulman	18	35	...	8	8	...	...	98	59
Parsee	8	3	...	3	2	3	1	26	9
Jew	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2
Native-Christian	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	10	9
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
European	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	1
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	94	132	...	27	19	19	8	389	267
Corresponding week 1871	37	114	2	23	18	26	7	312	227

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE EUPHRATES (transport) from Bombay arrived at Mauritius on the 18th, and left on the 20th April for the Cape and Portsmouth.

THE SHIP SANDRINGHAM, 1,166 tons, Captain A. J. Philip, sailed yesterday for Havre with a cargo of 7,005 bales cotton, 250 cwts. coffee, 108 cwts. coir yarn, and 165 pieces horns.

MAURITIUS, 3RD MAY.—Shipping is scarce, but there is little demand for tonnage at present. From August to the end of the year there will be required nearly 100,000 tons, and rates will probably rule high. The latest charters have been at £2-18 for United Kingdom, and 11 annas per bag for Bombay.

THE steam-ship Cashmere, 676 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. Geo. Robertson and servant, Mr. Graham Parry, Mr. Robert Ogilvie. For Bushire—Mr. and Mrs Hajee Mahomed Hoosun and 4 children and 7 servants, Mr. Muncherjee Sarabjee Moonshee and servant, Mr. Hajee Mahomed Hoosin and 3 maid servants, and 31 deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

MAY.	HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
	H. M.	FT. IN.	H. M.	FT. IN.
Friday 24	0 31 a	7 8	5 49 m	9 1
	0 9 m	5 4	6 29 a	3 9
Saturday..... 25	1 15 a	7 7	6 32 m	9 1
	0 53 m	4 11	7 14 a	3 7
Sunday 26	2 3 a	7 0	7 17 m	3 6
	1 47 m	4 3	8 5 a	3 5
Monday..... 27	2 57 a	6 2	8 11 m	3 2
	2 48 m	3 3	9 5 a	3 0
Tuesday..... 28	3 53 a	5 4	9 5 m	5 8
	4 0 m	2 4	10 12 a	2 9
Wednesday ... 29	4 56 a	4 8	10 10 m	3 3
	5 29 m	2 0	11 30 a	3 0
Thursday 30	6 5 a	4 4	11 30 a	3 0
			0 45 a	3 10

Last Quarter, 29th, 7h. 2m a.m.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following Season Reports for the fortnight ending Wednesday are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Ahmedabad, 21st *May*—Very hot. Wheat 11, bajree 14½ kilogrammes.

Kaira, 21st—Rice 6½ seers, bajree 13½. Cotton being picked.

Broach, 21st—No rain. Preparations for new crops under progress. Bajree 14 seers.

Surat, 22nd—Wheat 7½ seers.

Tanna, 21st—Rice 5½ to 8 seers, bajree 10½ to 11, toor dall 5½ to 6, wheat 7½ to 8½.

Colaba, 21st—No rain. All crops reaped, rice 96 seers.

Khandeish, 22nd—Hot and cloudy. Bajree 13 seers.

Nassick, 22nd—Bajree 12 seers, wheat 10, rice 7, water scarce.

Ahmednuggur, 22nd—No rain. Bajree 10·7 seers.

Belgaum, 22nd—No rain. Jowaree 13 to 14 seers. Progressive rise in prices of provisions.

Poona, 22nd—Rain 35 cents. Season unfavourable. Bajree 8·85 seers.

Sholapore, 22nd—No rain. Jowaree 16·3 seers.

Sattara, 22nd—Rain 21 cents. Bajree 11 seers.

Kulladghee, 20th—Rain 29 cents. Crops reaped. Jowaree 15·8.

Rutnagherry, 18th—Moong, coreed, and kudwi crops have all been reaped. Rice 7 seers 15 tolas.

Canara, 22nd—No rain. Rice at Carwar 9 seers 28 tolas.

Dharwar, 22nd—Sowing of early crops commenced. Jowaree 16·2 seers.

Kurrachee, 21st—Rain none. Rubbee harvest nearly completed. Preparations for kurreef continue. Cotton cultivation good, though limited. Wheat 12 seers and rice 8 seers.

Hydrabad, 21st—No change. Indus rising. Water entering canals favourable prospects. Prices same.

Shikarpore, 21st—Rubbee harvested. Ploughing commenced. Wheat 15·30.

Upper Frontier, 21st—No rain. Several dust-storms occurred, slight shock of earthquake felt at Kusmore at 8 A.M. on 19th. Cotton sowing in progress. Rubbee universal good.

INSOLVENTS.

THE petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Shewram Succaram, a gardener.

Doorga, woman, Crustna (*alias* Yemna, woman), Rajoo (*alias* Kerree, woman), and Atmaram Toolseydass, the first, second, and third named insolvents are courtezans.

Khutiza, woman, a courtezan.

Mahomedally Surrufally, Mulluckjee Keekabhoy, and Surrufully Keekabhoy, labourers.

Furdoonjee Dinshaw, formerly a cloth merchant, and now a mehta in the employ of Messrs. Jehangeerjee Framjee and Company.

Thacoordass Luckmidass, a broker.

Nerrondass Tullubdass, a broker.

Pragjee Khutao, who lately carried on business in partnership with Munjee Waljee, under the name of Pragjee Waljee, in partnership with Runchode Waljee in the name of Runchode Waljee, and in partnership with Runchode Waljee and Vussonjee Munjee, in the names of Vussonjee Munjee and Runchode Waljee; and on his sole account in his own name, and also in the name of Goculdass Pragjee.

Dayaram Gopaldass, a Guzeratee writer.

Hemraj Arjoon, a muccadum.

Bapoojee Rugoonathjee, an English writer.

Dayabhoy Doolubdass, a clerk in the service of Hurrybass Hurkisondass.

Curson Rowjee, a grocer.

Shaik Cassum bin Shaik Hoossein, Shaik Hoossein bin Shaik Cassum, Shaik Moosa bin Shaik Cassum, Shaik Emam bin Shaik Mohideen, and Shaik Abdool Cadur bin Shaik Emam, the first and fourth named insolvents are regimental pensioners, the second a muccadum, and the third and fifth are weavers in the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill.

Cursondass Runsordass, carrying on business as merchant.

Crustna Rajba, Govind Rajba, and Nana Rajba, compositors.

Ardaseer Cowasjee Wardinna, a clerk at present unemployed.

Allarakia Ebram, a general dealer.

Esmalljee Abdool Hoossein, a dealer in perfumery.

Moolchund Cullian, a hawker in silk cloth.

Jottee Ramjee and Ramroo Dhondoo, barbers.

Rama Soma, a contractor.

Samuel Salem, a servant.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE Indo-British Institution is one of the most useful charities in the town; were it not for its benevolent interposition many a half European child would have its home in the streets. From the report for the year 1871 we regret to find that it is receiving insufficient public support. "The expenditure," says the report, "has been carefully revised, and cannot be reduced any further without being hurtful to the welfare of the Institution." If larger means were placed at the disposal of the directors, the institution could do more work than it has hitherto done, for its field is a large one, and when we hear that even what it now does may have to be diminished we anticipate, if not an injury to the public good and more work for our magistrates, a miserable existence for many a little one. We make the following extracts from the report:—

The Committee have again to express their regret at the inadequate support which this Institution has received at the hands of the general public during the past year.

The total contributions to the Society have been—

Subscriptions and Donations	Rs. 4,491 5 6
Church Collections.....	,, 1,131 10 0
	Rs. 5,622 15 6

but of this sum Rs. 1,791-13-6 are the result of a "Special Appeal" made by the Treasurer.

The debt of Rs. 1,337-11-2, with which we began the year, has been very nearly cleared, and that we commenced 1st January 1872 with only a small debtor balance of Rs. 247-12-4. But as the average expenditure of the year past exceeded the average income by Rs. 117 monthly, or Rs. 1,404 annually, it will be obvious that we are fast drifting into debt again. The only remedy for this evil, is for the donors to become regular subscribers, so as to secure it a *fixed* increase of income. Tue expenditure has been carefully revised, and cannot be reduced any further, without being hurtful to the welfare of the Institution.

The number of children on the rolls at the end of the year was as follows:—27 boys and 20 girls, classified thus: 4 Europeans, 34 Indo-Britons, 5 Native Christians, 1 Syrian, 2 Armenians, and 1 African. Of these, 12 are entirely supported from the funds; part-payment is received from the friends of 34 children, and only one is paid for at the full rate, Rs. 16. The total sum received from the friends of the children amounts to Rs. 3,297-3-6.

The Committee reported in 1869, that the Institution had been appointed residuary legatee of the estate of a deceased member of the Indo-British community, Sub-Assistant Surgeon G. Summers. The accounts having been closed by the executors, the Committee have received Rs. 1,235-8-11 in payment of this legacy.

The Committee have pleasure in recording a further instance of similar thoughtfulness, by another member of the same community, in whose will the following clause occurs:—"The residue of my estate, after all the legacies shall have been

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, May 3.)

In the Lords, the Supreme Court of Appeal Bill has been referred to a select committee. Lord Granville has announced that Mr. Fish's reply to the British despatch of March 20 had been received, and while it did not entirely remove the misunderstanding that had arisen, he had every reason to hope that a satisfactory arrangement between both countries would shortly be arrived at.

In the Commons, the Ballot Bill has passed through committee, and a bill for giving the electoral franchise to women has been thrown out. Mr. Gladstone has asked for a concession of further time before producing the papers connected with the American claims. He had every reason to hope for an amicable settlement of the question in dispute.

Her Majesty and the Royal Family are at Windsor in good health.

The Empress of Germany has arrived in England on a visit to Her Majesty.

The health of the Prince of Wales is reported to continue satisfactory. His Royal Highness is expected to return to England in June.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians has arrived in England, and will preside at the dinner of the Literary Fund on May 8.

Telegrams have been received in London announcing the safety of Dr. Livingstone.

The health of the Empress of the French is slowly improving.

Passports are about to be abolished on the Swiss frontier of France.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the capitulations of Metz and Sedan have recommended the trial of Marshal Bazaine and General Wimpffen by court-martial.

The University of Strasburg was opend on May 1 with much ceremony.

The Carlist insurrection is spreading in Spain. Don Carlos has issued a proclamation to the Spanish nation soliciting support, signing himself their King. In several conflicts with the troops the insurgents have been defeated. A number of priests have joined the Carlists, giving the movement a religious aspect.

Great eruptions of Mount Vesuvius have taken place, causing much consternation in the vicinity. Torre del Greco has been in great danger, several lives are reported to have been lost, and the population have been hurrying away in terror. Latest accounts, however, report the eruptions to have nearly ceased.

A terrible earthquake has occurred at Antioch, which is reported to have destroyed more than one-third of the city and about 1,600 lives.

The petition against the return of Mr. Biennerhassett for Kerry has been withdrawn.

Lord Robert Montagu is about to resign his seat for Huntingdonshire, and it is stated that Sir H. C. Pelly will offer himself in the Conservative interest.

It is reported that the Premier at the next general election will stand for Chester.

Viscount Harding has met with an accident by being upset in his carriage.

Miss Grant, the daughter of the American President has been presented to Her Majesty.

The Tichborne claimant has been released on bail. Through his solicitor he has pleaded "Not guilty" to the indictment of forgery.

The Belgian woman charged with the murder of Madame Riel has been given up by the French authorities, and brought to London. She has since been examined and committed for trial by the magistrate at Bow-street.

A meeting has been held in London to raise a fund for a memorial to the late Lord Mayo.

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes have been won by Mr. Dawson's Prince Charlie.

Lord Mayo's remains were finally deposited in the family vault at Palmerstown on April 26.

The International Exhibition of 1873 was opened on May 1.

A meeting of shareholders of the British-Indian Submarine Telegraph Company have agreed to a resolution for amalgamating with the Anglo-Mediterranean, Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Companies.

Mr. Gregory will to-night move a resolution to the effect that the case of the shareholders in the Old Bank of Bombay ought to receive the favourable consideration of Government. It is anticipated that there will be a division, and that the resolution will command the sympathy of the House.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lieut.-Col. P. Barclay, Mad. Ret.; Lady Charlotte Locker; the Hon. Sophia Cleaveland; F. Gardiner, Com., late I.N.; Capt. S. P. Hall, Hongkong; General T. Oliver; Mr. Robert Gladstone; the Hon. Catherine Riddell; Maj.-Gen. J. K. Ross, K.H.; Lieut.-Col. N. L. Beamish, K.H.; J. Layard, Esq., late Ceylon C.S.; J. B. Stevens, F.R.C.S., late Madras Army; the Earl of Glancarty.

In the House of Commons on Thursday night, Mr. Salt asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether the statement was correct that Ahmed Oolah, who was convicted as a leader in the Wahabee conspiracy about the year 1865, was in confinement at the Andaman Islands at the time of the assassination of Lord Mayo; that he had frequent opportunities of conversing with the other convicts; and that the Wahabee prisoners in the convict settlement had been able to hold regular communication with their friends in India. Mr. Grant Duff said he had no means of categorically answering the question, but he might say that the acting Viceroy had sent an officer to inquire into the subject, and when his report was received he should be able to answer the question. Mr. Salt said he should repeat the question on a future day.—*Pall Mall Budget*, May 3.

THE MEMORIAL TO LORD MAYO.

THE *Pall Mall Budget* of the 3rd inst. says—

On Saturday a meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Duke of Edinburgh, to consider the propriety of raising a memorial to the late Lord Mayo. There was a large attendance of members of both Houses of Parliament. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said—"It affords me great pleasure to have been called upon to take the chair on this occasion, for I am among those who last saw Lord Mayo in that great country of which he administered the Government so ably; but there are those present who will follow me in proposing the resolutions who are far more able than I am to enlarge upon his political worth, and upon his administrative abilities. I therefore need only say that I am glad to have the opportunity of expressing the feeling of affectionate regard with which I shall always cherish his memory." Mr. Disraeli, in proposing the first resolution, affirming the desirability of establishing a memorial, sketched at some length the public career of Lord Mayo, and dwelt upon the remarkable manner in which in India he had succeeded in gaining the sympathy of all classes, of all races, and of all religions. The cause of this success, Mr. Disraeli thought, was that Lord Mayo possessed in himself all the qualities which are calculated to govern mankind. His noble presence, his cordial manner, the magnificence of his life, his active accomplishments, his extraordinary power of physical endurance, combined with an intuitive knowledge of mankind, inexorable love of justice, which was only tempered by the abounding generosity of his heart, produced such an effect upon those whom he ruled that all at once willingly acknowledged that he was born to command. Lord Sandhurst, in seconding the resolution, described the unfavourable impression which had been conceived in India of the new Viceroy from the comments and strictures of the English press on his appointment, and then the speedy development of the high qualities of the noble lord—first in completing a difficult negotiation with the Ameer of Cabool; and, secondly, in grappling with the great financial crisis which speedily supervened. He also bore testimony to the exceeding charm of the noble lord's social manner and his kind geniality of character, which had completely won the affection of all classes and castes in India. The appointment of a committee to receive subscriptions and decide upon the form of the memorial was proposed by the Duke of Cambridge and seconded by the Duke of Richmond; Lord Derby and Lord Shaftesbury respectively proposed and seconded a vote of condolence with Lady Mayo; and Mr. Gathorne Hardy and Mr. Cowper-Temple proposed and seconded a vote of thanks to the chairman. On Tuesday the committee of the Memorial Fund held a meeting, at which the form to be assumed by the proposed memorial was discussed. No definite resolution was arrived at, but the general sense of the meeting appeared to be in favour of applying the funds received to the rebuilding of Palmerstown House, on the Irish estates of the family, the restoration of which is known to the friends of the late Lord Mayo to have been one of his favourite designs. It is also proposed to erect a bust, statue, or other memorial.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

(*Times.*)

SUCH a 1st of May has not dawned on Newmarket Heath for some few years as was witnessed this morning—a real May Day of the old pattern by poets sung—and but for the dust which the increasing traffic of a Two Thousand celebration stirred up, and which defied water carts, nothing could have been more enjoyable. There was about the usual crowd; the London specials were heavier than ever, the Cambridge undergraduates charged over the Heath as recklessly as is their wont, and the two counties which lay claim to Newmarket and divide the town between them had poured a very fair share of their population on to the ground. It was a Two Thousand day with no fitting accessary wanting.

All great races are "exciting" more or less, but we really think there was more of the genuine article apparent on the eve of the Guineas than we have remembered for some little time. Roarers have run before over the Rowley Mile, but never have caused such a stir and evoked so much *pro* and *con* as the splendid son of Blair Athol, confessedly the handsomest horse of his year. He is, while equally as fine a goer, a better looking horse than Belladrum, and we should say covered more ground in his stride than Mr. Merry's colt. He had had the most careful preparation at Joseph Dawson's hands, and with the exception of his hitting his leg one day in the Craven week, which kept him to his box for a short time, he had not been hindered in his work. A good "doer,"—they were obliged to have a sawdust bed for him, as he ate his straw one,—and a temper of the most placid kind, are no mean advantages to a racehorse, and Prince Charlie enjoyed them to the utmost. Newmarket, however, would not have him at any price, and Joseph Dawson and the stable stood alone in their confidence. Headquarters plumped for Cremorne after the exhibition of Laburnum in the Biennial, and there is no doubt that Cremorne deserved all the confidence and support he received. He was not the same horse whom Prince Charlie beat so easily in the Criterion, but has done all his work in such easy style, and with such free action as to please everybody who saw him. His hocks, about which there was some fear last year, have stood his preparation well, and there was not the least sign of unsoundness about him. The two favourites, indeed, owed their position to their merits and public running, for it was impossible to get away from the fact that, roarer though he was, what Prince Charlie had once done he might do agair. He kept remarkably firm to the last moment, and 2 to 1 on the field was the last cry of the Ring.

The first appearance of the two-year-olds hardly excited much notice, though there were some good-looking ones among them, especially the favourite and winner, the Pacha, a handsome son of Knight of the Crescent; King William, and the filly by Knowsley, who, however, was not very fit to run. The Experimental Handicap, with Hannah in at 8st. 9lb. looked a good thing for the Baron if his mare was quite herself and well, but as she was beaten cleverly by Westley this could not have been the case. Fourteen runners were the field for the great race, and owing to the division of forces but a few of these saddled in the Birdcage, among them Prince Charlie, Almoner, Bethnal Green, and Queen's Messenger. The favourite's commanding appearance, his grand stride, and his evident fitness, made him the observed of all, and next to him Almoner was the pick of the whole lot, for his coat had the old-fashioned Danebury polish on it, and though a small horse, he looked like racing every inch of him. Queen's Messenger, against whom the bookmakers had evinced such a curious hostility, was an evidence of Matthew Dawson's care and skill, and the only horse that did not seem to have improved since last year was Bethnal Green. The good-looking Xanthus, who was walking before Prince Charlie, round the enclosure, looked a pony beside the big colt, who was to our eye the finest specimen of a thorough-bred seen since the day of his distinguished sire. Nothing was really backed at the last but the two favourites, and Cremorne, who seemed rather unsteady during the morning, recovered himself and left off at 3 to 1. Mr. M'George did not long keep us waiting, and everything, as far as we could see, behaved very well at the post. When the flag dropped Almoner's hoofs were seen shining in the sun in advance of Queen's Messenger, Bethnal-green, and Xanthus, Prince Charlie and Cremorne lying together on the far side. It was when over the Bushes Hill that Prince Charlie and Cremorne improved their positions, and we are inclined to think the race was decided then, though Queen's Messenger was leading, and Cremorne, soon after heading him, looked going so strong and well that it appeared odds on him, but Osborne was riding the favourite with great patience, and knowing his fire, husbanded that for the final struggle. It was all over as they came up the hill, that trying finish which was to settle the "roarer's" pretensions, and amidst an enthusiasm which might almost be called frantic, Prince Charlie's number was hoisted, and the judge's fiat a neck, and, added Mr. Clark, "the race was never in doubt." The rush into the Birdcage to welcome the horse was immense, and in vain the policemen at the entrance protested it was "only for owners and trainers;" the crowd were eager to get near their favourite, and well for them was it that his temper was able to stand the rather high trial he was subjected to.

And so an infirm horse has won the great trial race of the year, which is supposed to furnish the key to the greater race on Epsom Downs. It does not, perhaps, say very much for the class behind him, and it will, we apprehend, leave the Derby in a good deal of uncertainty. The winter favourite, by the way, received his quietus here. Laburnum was one of the first beaten, and finished in the last three

The Two Thousand Guiness Stakes, a subscription of 100 sovs. each, h. ft., for three-yr-olds; colts, 8st. 10lb.; and fillies, 8st. 5lb.; the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovs. out of the stakes, and the third horse to save his stake. R. M. (1 mile 17 yards). 81 subs.

Mr. Joseph Dawson's Prince Charic, by Blair Athol, 8st. 10lb. (J. Osborne)	...	...	1
Mr. Savile's Cremorne, 8st. 10lb. (Maidment)	...	...	2
Lord Falmouth's Queen's Messenger, 8st. 10lb. (T. French).			3
Duke of Beaufort's Almoner, 8st. 10lb. (T. Cannon)			0
Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's Wellingtonia, 8st. 7lb. (T. Chaloner).			0
Mr. Bruton's Landmark, 8st. 10lb. (Morris)	...	...	0
Mr. J. Hawley's Bethnal Green, 8st. 10lb. (untaxable)		...	0
Mr. Lefevre's Lighthouse, 8st. 10lb. (T. Jennings)		...	0
Mr. G. G. Keswick's Helmet, 8st. 10lb. (Fordham)		...	0
Baron Rothschild's Laburnum, 8st. 10lb. (Parry)		...	0
Mr. T. E. Walker's Statesman, 8st. 10lb. (Jeffery)			0
Lord Wilton's Wenlock, 8st 10lb. (Custance)...		...	0
Lord Zetland's King Lud, 8 t. 10lb. (J. Goater)...		...	0
Mr. T.V. Morgan's Xanthus, 8st. 10lb. (Hunt)...		...	0

Betting.—2 to 1 agst Prince Charlie, 3 to 1 agst Cremorne, 10 to 1 each agst Laburnum and Almoner, 100 to 8 agst Queen's Messenger, Statesman, and Wenlock, 20 to 1 agst Helmet, 40 to 1 agst Bethnal Green, 66 to 1 each agst Wellingtonia and Xanthus, and 100 to 1 agst King Lud.

Through the fractiousness of Helmet at the post several failures preceded the actual start, in which Landmark, Almoner, Queen's Messenger, Bethnal Green, Statesman, and Xanthus on the left got away in advance, followed on the opposite side by Cremorne, Prince Charlie, Helmet, and Wellington, to whom succeeded Laburnum, Wenlock, King Lud, and Lighthouse. They ran thus to the T.Y.C. ending post, where the last-named was beaten, and shortly after Landmark and Laburnum were seen in difficulties, and as they neared the Bushes the pair were some distance in the rear of everything. The leading division at this point comprised Queen's Messenger, Almoner, Xanthus, and Cremorne, closely attended by Wenlock, Prince Charlie, and King Lud on the left, with Wellingtonia in attendance. When fairly over the hill Wellingtonia headed the Duke's colt, who was fairly run out, and Prince Charlie at the same time improved his position, and half-way down Queen's Messenger was headed by Cremorne on his right, the pair being followed by Prince Charlie, King Lud, and Wenlock, to which lot the race was now confined, the remainder being widely distributed. As they came out of the Abingdon Mile bottom Mr. Savile's colt appeared to have the race at his mercy, but immediately after they commenced the ascent of the hill loud shouts ascended in favour of the Pretender, who immediately challenged Cremorne, and, heading him half-way up, won a splendid race in gallant style by a neck; Queen's Messenger was third, beaten off four lengths; King Lud was fourth; Wenlock fifth; Bethnal Green sixth; and Wellingtonia next. The others were pulling up some distance from home, the last three being Almoner, Laburnum, and Ligthouse. Time, as taken by Benson's chronograph, 1min. 49sec.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, May 3.)

IT is impossible that this race could have had a more fitting dénouement than in the victory of Prince Charlie. His triumph is a complete vindication of public form, which, in nine cases out of ten, proves far more trustworthy than the private reputations and the so-called trials by which many a worthless animal reaches the highest pinnacle of favouritism, only to disappoint, if not his owner, at least the confiding public. Decried as a roarer and driven to a very long price for the Derby, Prince Charlie has nevertheless maintained his place, with comparatively little fluctuation, in the quotations on the Two Thousand Guineas throughout the winter, and that in spite of the unfavourable reports which were from time to time published concerning him. That his wind is slightly affected is a fact which admits of little doubt, but the infirmity must be far less pronounced than was generally believed to be the case. Prince Charlie, who is a son of Blair Athol and Eastern Princess, and consequently half-brother to the ill-fated Camel who was so prominent a favourite for the Derby two years ago, did not make his appearance in public until October, when he carried off the Middle Park Plate from Laburnum, Nuneham, Almoner, Helmet, Wenlock, and many others. Laburnum and Almoner were both beaten more easily on Wednesday than on that occasion, and yet it was confidently expected they would reverse the verdict over a longer course. Prince Charlie's second and last appearance as a two-year-old was in the Criterion Stakes, when he again met Nuneham, and also Cremorne, the latter of whom had not been entered for the Middle Park Plate. The prejudice even at that early period of his career entertained against him was such that Cremorne was preferred before him, although the latter was visibly suffering from the effects of the ten races, many of them very severe ones, which he had contested in the course of the season. The winner of the Middle Park Plate had, however, a very easy task, as Cremorne collapsed at the distance, and his defeat of Nuneham was as decisive as before. With these excellent credentials, he would have remained undisturbed at the head of the quotations both for the Two Thousand Guineas and Derby but for these suspicions, which have proved practically groundless. Brought out in the very pink of condition, his splendid conformation and great stride gained him many admirers when he was seen upon the heath, and the decided advance in favour which he made during the few hours preceding the race is at once a compliment to public opinion and to the ability of his trainer. The fourteen horses were despatched upon their errand with praiseworthy punctuality, but even within a few hundred yards of the starting-post one or two of them were seen to beat a retreat, and before half the distance was traversed Laburnum was in hopeless distress. Soon after this Xanthus and Almoner had also to relax their speed, so that in regard to this trio it will be seen that the truth of their running in the Biennial was confirmed, and that the latter race was contested by animals of a different order from last year, when Albert Victor and Favonius were first and second. From this point Prince Charlie, Cremorne, Queen's Messenger, King Lud, and Wenlock alone possessed the smallest chance, and the last three, although showing a bold front for an instant, were soon compelled to give way, leaving Prince Charlie and Cremorne to renew their Criterion struggle. But the latter has not, it is evident, the pluck and courage which stand their possessor in such good stead at the finish of a hard-run race; for when his antagonist went up to his head, he seemed to resign the contest, and Prince Charlie passed the post a clever if not an easy winner. Whether the result might have been different if Mr. Savile's colt had displayed more gameness is a problem which many will hope to see solved at Epsom, but it is rarely that a horse's temper improves with age. And though it would seem at first sight as if the result of Wednesday's race must materially destroy the interest felt in the Derby, by reducing the number of competitors and defining their chances very accurately, it must be remembered that there are many previous occasions on which the Two Thousand running has been reversed at Epsom, and that Prince Charlie's infirmity—if it exists—will be more likely to tell over the longer course, while some intermediate event may supply some new favourite to wrest the supremacy from those candidates now held in the highest esteem.

MR. FISH TO LORD GRANVILLE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 3.)

WE have good reason to believe that Mr. Fish does not, as appears to be generally believed, propose that a joint instruction shall be addressed to the tribunal of arbitration to the effect that the United States will not, out of friendly feeling for Great Britain, press for a decision on the indirect claims. We are informed that the advisers of the United States Government hold that it would not only be impossible for the arbitrators (who have only the Treaty of Washington to look to for their guidance) to pay any attention to such an instruction, but that even if the arbitrators could act or would consent to act on such a document, they could only do so bindingly by the addition of a clause to the Treaty of Washington. To do this would require the consent of the United States Senate—a consent which it is not certain would be obtained.

What we believe Mr. Fish's despatch does propose is that the United States Government should instruct their counsel before the tribunal of arbitration, Messrs. Cushing, Evarts, and Wayte, not to press the indirect claims before the arbitrators. If the British Government should accept this as sufficient the despatch proposes that the tribunal should be "officiously"—not "officially"—informed of the arrangement which has been entered into by the two parties to the treaty.

With regard to the consent of the United States senate, we understand that President Grant's advisers hold that by following the course above sketched out that consent could be dispensed with, as the United States Executive has a constitutional right to address such instructions to their counsel as they deem most expedient. The duty of informing the arbitrators might, if thought advisable, be left, and probably would be left, to the British Government. The Note, we believe, points out very courteously the difficult position of the United States Executive with regard to the Senate, and hopes that her Majesty's Government will agree to the course proposed, as being the only one practically open to the Washington Government.

With regard to the statement which has appeared that the despatch urges that, should Great Britain adopt the course proposed by Mr. Fish, it should be held as an established principle in international law that no claims for consequential or indirect claims could ever in future be brought forward against a neutral nation, we have authority for stating that there is no such proposition in the despatch to Lord Granville.

HAVE THE LATE NAVAL DISASTERS BEEN CAUSED BY UNDUE ECONOMY?

THE admiral at Malta has ordered a court-martial to be held on the 1st of May upon Lieutenants Wallis and Hailstone, of the Lord Clyde, to inquire into their conduct in relation to the stranding of that ship. Lord Clarence Paget, in a letter to the *Times*, attributes this and other naval disasters mainly to the Admiralty orders restricting the use of the engine for the purpose of economizing coal. If (he says) the captain had had her engines in use she would have been luffed to the wind and saved. The Agincourt drifted crab-like on the Pearl Rock because she had not headway to stem the current. The Lord Clyde drifted on to the rocks because her engines were not ready in time to save her. The Defence drove from her anchors because she had not full power of steam on; and the Royal Alfred got aground in Bahama Channel because she had no steam ready. Lord Clarence Paget contends that the large ironclads are not safe when near the land, or one another, or in bad weather without steam power. He has reason to believe the Admiralty contemplate a revision of their orders, and he is certain no measure will be more beneficial to the navy or advantageous to the country. Meantime (he says) it is but justice to the many brave and distinguished officers who have been sacrificed at the shrine of false economy that the public should have an opportunity of forming their judgment as to the amount of blame which is fairly attributable to them. Lord Clarence admits that in sending this letter to a newspaper he is incurring "grave responsibility." It is, he says, "no light thing for an admiral who has lately commanded one of her Majesty's fleets to appeal to the public, but times are out of joint with the Navy when the Minister for that department finds himself obliged, in replying to the usual toast at a public dinner, to speak of the service in apologetic words." Mr. Goschen comments on these statements. Lord Clarence Paget, in reply to Mr. Goschen's remarks, writes that he is glad to find that the stringent orders against the use of coal (in the ironclads) are rescinded. The Minister (he adds) also read an Admiralty order of 1865, signed by me as secretary. It is not likely that naval matters interest Mr. Goschen sufficiently at that period for him to remember that we had then but few ironclads, and those few, it was hoped, might turn out good cruisers. Experience has proved that their sailing qualities were overrated. But with regard to frigates and other full-rigged vessels, that order is as applicable now as the day it was issued, but the distinction between these vessels and ironclads does not seem to be recognized by him. Lord Clarence, adverting to Mr. Goschen's promise to lay on the table of the House of Commons all orders, circulars, memoranda, trusts that he will add to them "the important addenda of letters to officers, criticising their proceedings in regard to consumption of coal, thus enabling the public to judge what foundation exists for their supposed over stringency."—*Pall Mall Budget*.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

OF MAY 4:

WANTED A TURN-OVER AT CASE.—Apply to General Schenck, Ambassador for the United States, before June 15th.

"LUCUS A NON LUCENDO."

"Tugal', hav' ye got a licht ?" "Yes, Tonal', but it's oot."

LE *mieux est l'ennemi du bien*, saith the French proverb. "The well is the enemy of the mew," said the poor cat who had fallen in, and who was deservedly drowned for joking at such a moment.

CONSIDERATE.

First Private—"Be you a marksman this year ?"

Second ditto—"No, I bain't. I don't want to deprive this 'ere liberal economical Gover'ment of a penny a day !"

"ALL IS FAIR IN LOVE AND WAR."

By dint of insidious flattery, Captain de Tomkyns persuades his hated rival, Mr. Grigsby, to sing a comic song in the presence of the lovely being whom they both adore. Mr. Grigsby falls into the cruel trap, and ruins himself in the lovely being's estimation for ever.

THE VOICE OF EXPERIENCE.

George—"O, I *do* love Hampstead Heath so ! I prefer it to Switzerland, really !"

Mabel—"Why, George, you've never been to Switzerland !"

George—"No; but I've seen it on the map, and I don't like the look of it at all."

OUT OF THE QUESTION.

Mrs. Britannia—"What's this gossip about your giving warning, Ewart ?"

Chief Butler—"I—I—really, my Lady—well, there's a party from Brighton as—"

Mrs. Britannia—"Don't tell me ! You'll not leave my service—*white a character*—till Mr. Jonathan's bill is settled, mind that !"

A SIDE-SPLITTER, QUITE BEYOND A JOKE.

"What did the Government ask us to do ? They said, 'Cut your bill in two, and drop one portion.' My simple answer is, that it is absolutely impossible for us to do so."—*Professor Fawcett in Thursday's Debate.*

But why impossible, with will
As our Professor's hearty ?
Fawcett can surely split his bill,
Who so can split his party !

A BENEDICTION !

Irish Beggarwoman (to our friend, Dr. O'Gorman, whose nose is of the shortest). "Won't ye give me a copper, docther dear ? Thry, now, if ye haven't wan penny convanient !—and may the blissed saints increase ye !"

Dr. O'Gorman.—"Stand aside, my good woman. I've nothing for you."

Beggarwoman.—"O, thin, the Lard presarve yer eyesight, for the divil a nose ye have to mount the 'specs' upon ! ! "

CRAB AND CREED.

The parsons in Convocation resolve to stick to what they call the Creed of St. Athanasius, probably on the principle on which Cuvier approved his colleagues' definition of a Crab. "We call it a red fish that walks backwards." "Perfect, Messieurs, quite perfect; only that a crab is not red, nor is it a fish, nor does it walk backwards." The Creed of St. Athanasius may be so named, subject to the remark that it is not a Creed (having no *credo*), that Athanasius was not a Saint (by any means), and that he had nothing to do with the composition of the document. Creed and Crab, however, would have a resemblance if the latter *went backwards* !

NUPTIÆ IN EXCELSIS.

The scene was, O how passing fair,
When, 'twixt the young and high-born pair,
The nuptial knot was tied !
The pink of fashion and of grace
The Bridegroom looked, and, all in lace,
With roses mantling o'er her face,
How beautiful the Bride !

O fancy of the Bridesmaids' train,
And Priesthood of the Sacred Fane
In more superb array !
And O to view the liveries all
From many a noble Servants' Hall !
And how the heart it did enthral
To hear the organ play !

"O Jeames !" soft Mary, sighing, said,
"Sure marriages in Heaven are made
Between a man and wife."
"Aw ! Yas," Jeames answered—gorgeous he
As Servitor in plush could be—
"Such marriages as wot we see,
Marriages in 'Igh Life."

GLADSTONE'S LITTLE MONITOR.

(Respectfully dedicated to the Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie, M.P.)

I'm highly blest in many ways
'Mong British public men;
The Liberal side my nod obeys—
Unless 'tis now and then.
But if for one boon more than all
My thankful knee should bend,
'Tis for that comfort which we call
"The d. good-natured friend."

My temper may be sometimes soured
By jar of public toil;
Sometimes on raws I may have poured
Acid instead of oil;
But if opponents to my fault
Indulgence weak extend,
You touch me up with Attic salt,
My d. good-natured friend !

No orator can cope with me,
At least so I am told:
Other men's speech may silvern be,
But mine, they say, is gold:
But if my style a blemish show,
The flaw I may depend
One candid critic's sure to blow—
My d. good-natured friend !

I've toils of body, moils of mind,
And chafes of work and will;
Some that I make, some that I find—
The first the weightiest still.
But toils and moils and chafes to me
Should all to blessings tend,
"Improved" as they are still by thee,
My d. good-natured friend !

I never fell into a pit,
But you cried, "Served him right !"
Ne'er in my teeth I took the bit,
But you sang, "Hold him tight !"
Sometimes before my scrapes begin,
But so sure as they end,
Thy wholesome "one—two" is put in,
My d. good-natured friend !

Were there an office consecrate
To candour and good-will,
'Tis thee that I would nominate
That office chair to fill;
Then with good pay, work not too hard,
Mankind them shouldst amend,
Nor I my flank from thee need guard,
My d. good-natured friend !

SIMPLE NOTES ON ENGLAND.

(*Punch.*)

By X * * *, a distinguished and intelligent Frenchman who, during many years, well knows the English.

The men have massive jaws; their teeth are long, white, and projecting, they are evidently carnivorous. They are all angular and "bosselés." To be "bossele" is among them a matter of pride. Thus, they say of an aristocrat that he is "a knob," or "knobby." They are all too big, with the eyes dull, stupid, and blue, to such a measure that, to find among them one Frenchman—ah ! how agreeable is the contrast ! To be "angular" is their ancient character. In the historic records, the most early, they are called in their own language "The Angles." Perhaps Euclid himself was an Angle.

***

Gin-Drinking is the vice of all classes. My friend Wagg admits this, and deplores it. A Gin-palace is a Temple to Saint Vitus (*chez nous* "Saint Guy"). My friend has told me, that the name of this spirit is used familiarly for English young girls among the *middle and lower classes*. A daughter is often called "Ginny." The same friend tells me that the great writer, Sir Walter Scott, in one of his romances, has named his heroine *Ginny Deans*. This was a satire, he says, on the clergy. I can trust this dear Wagg.

***

There are "street-boys" (*voyous de la rue*), who strive to obtain the blacking of your boots. I wear varnished boots, but I throw the boys a penny. They are surprised, for an Englishman will not give a penny without they first black his boots. This is the commercial spirit.

***

The population would be enormous but for the suicides regulary in November, when many speculators shoot themselves because they see that they are insolvable.

***

"*Self*" everywhere. Their motto is "Heaven helps those who help themselves." A thief who commits a robbery is said to help himself. Therefore, among the English, theft is blessed by Heaven, but I believe when it is discovered it is punished.

***

Le Dimanche they call their "Sun-day," that is, "Day of the Sun." And why ? It is not more a day of the sun than another. The English believe in the existence of The Sun. That which is among us a matter of knowledge, is, among the English, an object of belief. Still, there are some of them who have seen the Sun.

***

A young man says familiarly, in speaking of his father, *My Governor*. Yesterday I was placed at the side of the coachman of an omnibus. He spoke of his "Governor" I have remarked this often among the coachman of omnibuses. Thus, in all the cases, an office becomes hereditary. The coachman becomes proprietor, and it is his son who seats himself upon the throne, that is to say, the "driving-box" of his father.

***

In France, a son tells all to his mother. They say that this is impossible in England. Here "*to tell your mother*" is a sneer used among boys. Also, "*your Grandmother*" is not a word to excite veneration, but, on the contrary, to raise shouts of laughter, and the phrase itself expresses incredibility. An adjuration is not here made more solemn by an appeal to "the tomb of my mother." To demand of any one, "*how's your mother ?*" is to mock yourself of him. This is barbarous, brutal, is it not ?

***

The exaggeration of the costume of the rich aristocracy is shocking. They pile up rhododendrons in their hair with red ribands, violet dresses, green petticoats, immense shawls as far as the heels, gloves of a vivid yellow, rings and large gold chains like the queens of savages. This they call "showy."

***

The only distinction between a *clergyman* and a waiter is the coat. The former wears a *frockcoat*, the latter a *tailcoat*. All the washer-women (*blanchisseuses*) belong to the Established Church, on account of the *white chokers*.

***

All clergymen marry and have many infants. In the country he is the *country-gentleman*. also he is a magistrate. In brief, an English clergyman is a magistrate who preaches.

***

The religion of the English is respectability. The clergyman is a *model of respectability*. The exterior signs of respectability are a shining hat, gloves, boots large, strong, and well blackened, and an umbrella: always the umbrella. All the persons, the most religious, carry an umbrella. In China the umbrella is a sign of rank, here it is a mark of a person very devout. The bigger the brella, the more the religious fervour. They appear to think that it is as rainy above the skies as it is here below. Their wives have not any rank in the church, but they are a great power.

***

In Scotland, it is not permitted even to whistle on the Sunday my friend, Wagg, tells me, however, that "you *must* whistle for what you want." I remark this contradiction. But they are an obstinate race, the Scots.

***

Between each house and the pavement there is a hedge of iron and a deep ditch. This latter in the moat. This explains their proverb, "every Englishman's house in his castle."

***

Shakspeare, speaking of his country, had said, "The rain it raineth every day."

***

If an Englishman pays a small sum of money to a magistrate, he may beat his own wife. If a wife complains, she may be imprisoned. It is not the custom here, as we used to suppose, to sell the wives. The husband is their Lord-and-*Master*. But my friend Wagg tells me that a husband always speaks of his wife as his "Missis." This, which at first I had mistaken for something wrong at the root of English society, is, I find, intended to be complimentary; but only a compliment, as the facts are as above-said.

***

I am now going to dine with my friend Wagg at his Club. I am sorry that we have introduced this word *Club chez nous*. The "Club" is the resort of savages, fierce and brutal, not of men polite and civilised. But my friend W. tells me that this name has been given by the married women to these *cercles*. This is their wit (*esprit*). Wagg, my friend, waits me at the door in a *hansom*.

X****

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